

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For FEBRUARY, 1765.

Cures for Distempers in Horses	59	Succinct and impartial History of the late Peace	82—87
Remedies for a Palsy of the Pharynx	60	Advice for diseased Persons	87
To the Author of <i>The Appeal</i> , &c. <i>ibid.</i>		Abstract of the Charter of Incorporation of the Society of Artists of Great Britain	88
Recommendation of the Magdalen Charity	61	Remarks on the Habeas Corpus Act	89
Account of the Opera of Pharnaces	62	Cause and Cure of the Cholera Morbus	92—94
Method to prevent Hay and Corn Stacks firing	63	Of the Chin-cough, by Dr Cooke	95
Extracts, from <i>Thoughts on Civil Liberty</i> , &c.	64	Account of the Maid of the Mill	95—98
Account of the Shires of Ross and Cromarty	<i>ibid.</i>	Consideration on the Legality of General Warrants	98—100
The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c. &c.	65—70	The North Briton, No. 135.	101—104
Proceedings and Remarks on the Cyder Bill	65 & <i>seq.</i>	POETICAL ESSAYS	<i>ibid.</i>
A third Letter to the Author of <i>The Principles</i> , &c.	70—72	To Astutus	109
New Reformation for the Militia	73	Of the Condemnation of Books	110
Causes of the Scarcity of Grain	74—77	The No. 45. ominous, &c.	<i>ibid.</i>
History of the Venereal Disease	78	The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	108
Swift and striking Character of Popery	79	Marriages and Births; Deaths	<i>ibid.</i>
Observations on the Properties and Effects of Nitre	79—81	Ecclesiastical Preferments	<i>ibid.</i>
Resolution of a curious Question	81	Promotions Civil and Military	<i>ibid.</i>
A new Question	82	Monthly Bills of Mortality	<i>ibid.</i>
		FOREIGN AFFAIRS	111
		Catalogue of Books	112
		Stocks, Grain; Wind and Weather	58

WITH

The ARMS of the SOCIETY of ARTISTS of GREAT-BRITAIN,

AND

AN ACCURATE MAP of the Counties of ROSS and CROMARTY,
Both most elegantly engraved on Copper.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row;
from whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound,
stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES OF STOCKS, &c. in FEBRUARY, 1765.

Day	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sta Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. C. confol.	3 per C. 1 1/2 per C. 3 1/2 per C.	4 per C. confol.	4 per C. Navy.	In. Bond prem.	Ex. Bills prem.	Long Ana.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
28	126 1/2	151	96 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	50 0	2 0	26 1/2	E. N. E.	cloudy
29	126 1/2	151	96 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	51 0	4 0	26 1/2	W. S. W.	rain
30	126 1/2	151	96 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	51 0	3 0	26 1/2	N.	rain
31	126 1/2	151	96 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	49 0	3 0	26 1/2	E. b. S.	frost
1	126 1/2	151	96 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	49 0	3 0	26 1/2	E. N. E.	frost
2	126 1/2	151	96 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	50 0	3 0	26 1/2	N. W.	frost
3	Sunday												N. W.	frost
4	126 1/2	151	96 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	51 0	3 0	26 1/2	E. N. E.	frost
5	126 1/2	151	96 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	51 0	3 0	26 1/2	N. E.	frost
6	126 1/2	151	96 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	52 0	3 0	26 1/2	N.	frost
7	126 1/2	151	96 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	53 0	3 0	26 1/2	E.	frost
8	126 1/2	153	96 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	51 0	3 0	26 1/2	N. W.	frost
9	126 1/2	153	96 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	51 0	3 0	26 1/2	W.	rain
10	Sunday									55 0	3 0	26 1/2	W.	rain
11	127 1/2	153	96 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	56 0	2 0	26 1/2	calm	rain
12	127 1/2	151	96 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	55 0	3 0	26 1/2	S. b. E.	frost
13	127 1/2	151	96 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	56 0	2 0	26 1/2	N. b. E.	frost
14	127 1/2	153	96 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	58 0	3 0	26 1/2	N. W.	frost
15	128 1/2	154	96 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	60 0	3 0	26 1/2	N. N. W.	frost
16	128 1/2	153	96 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	60 0	3 0	26 1/2	N.	cloudy
17	Sunday												N.	frost
18	128 1/2	153	96 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	60 0	3 0	26 1/2	E. S. E.	frost
19	128 1/2	153	96 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	60 0	3 0	26 1/2	E. N. E.	frost
20	128 1/2	153	96 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	60 0	3 0	26 1/2	N. E.	frost
21	128 1/2	153	96 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	59 0	3 0	26 1/2	N. W.	frost
22	128 1/2	154	96 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	60 0	3 0	26 1/2	N. N. W.	frost
23	128 1/2	154	96 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	60 0	3 0	26 1/2	N. W.	frost
24	Sunday									59 0	3 0	26 1/2	N. N. W.	rain

CHARLES CORBET, Bookfeller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper,
facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Blanks and Prizes are bought and sold

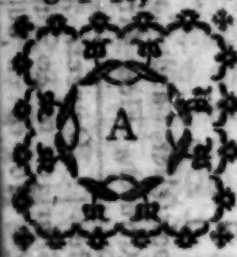
Mark-Lane Exchange	Basingstoke	Reading	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warm infir.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat loaded to 37s	5s to 10s	9d to 11s load	7l 10s to 31 10s.	9l 10s od load	10l. 15s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qu	45 8d bushel	4s 6d bushel	Hay per load 50 to 60s
Wheat unloaded to 37s	5s to 10s	9d to 11s load	7l 10s to 31 10s.	9l 10s od load	10l. 15s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qu	45 8d bushel	4s 6d bushel	Straw from 36s. to 42s
Wheat unloaded to 37s	5s to 10s	9d to 11s load	7l 10s to 31 10s.	9l 10s od load	10l. 15s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qu	45 8d bushel	4s 6d bushel	Grain 35s. per chald.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1765.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R, Manchester, Feb. 8, 1765.

S I have taken in your instructive Magazine ever since its first publication, and have long been desirous some humane person would give instructions for that useful animal a horse: I here send you what I have given with success in the yellows and staggers, and do not doubt of its relieving others, if given with proper care,

Your, &c.

T. HUDSON, Farrier.

For the Yellows.

TAKE away two quarts of blood; of salt-petre, juniper berries, and turmeric, of each two ounces; madder and Castile soap, of each one ounce; Barbadoes aloes, half an ounce; saffron, one dram: powder the hard things, and cut the soap small, and mix them with three gills of warm ale or porter, and a large spoonful of sugar: give four of these drinks, every other day one; leaving out the aloes in the three last. Give messes of bran and warm water three or four times a day.

For the Sleepy Staggers.

TAKE sweet spirits of nitre, Castile soap, flour of mustard, of each two ounces; Virginia snake-root, anniseeds, carraways, of each one ounce; Barbadoes aloes, three drams; saffron, one dram: cut the soap small, and powder the hard things, and mix them in three gills of small ale warm; give one every day, for three or four days, or till the horse is better. Take away two quarts of blood the first day, and one the second.

Feb. 1765.

For the Mad Staggers.

TAKE away three quarts of blood the first time, and every four or six hours take one or two quarts more, as the horse can bear it.

Take salt petre and Castile soap, of each two ounces; Virginia snake root; contrayerva root, assafetida, valerian root, of each half an ounce; opium, camphor, Barbadoes aloes, of each two drams; put them in a mortar, and mix them well with a pint of warm water, for a drink: give one every night and morning, or till the madness abates: give a clyster every day, of three quarts of greasy broth with two ounces of purging salts: offer him warm water every two or three hours.

When a horse recovers a fit of the staggers, and does not feed, give one or two of these drinks in a morning fasting.

Take true diapente, four ounces; elixir of vitriol, half an ounce; saffron, one dram; coarse sugar, four ounces; good ale, one quart, made warm and mixed. A mess of malt, or boiled barley, at this time would do well. Rowels are good in both the yellows and staggers; but in the mad staggers three or four should be put in, one in the forehead, and the others in the belly, or thighs, as the farrier pleases; they should be soaked in warm yellow basilicon, with a little powdered flies mixed, to bring on an immediate discharge. (See p. 21.)

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, Essex, Feb. 18, 1765.

AS I am so often called upon for advice, and have so many poor patients to answer, I fear, among such a variety of other subjects, wherewith your curious Magazine abounds, there

H

will

will not be room to insert my answers to all that offer. But if you can admit of more, now and then, you will be very obliging indeed, especially such sad cases as the following, which humbly begs your assistance, and it will oblige

Your humble servant,
J. COOK.

YOUR correspondent's case, who cannot swallow his food*, is a palsey of the muscles of the pharynx: consequently all those methods used for his relief were quite impertinent.

His case is truly melancholy, and worth consultation. My opinion is, that he should be blistered often, on his neck, and behind his ears, and after the first is healed, he should have an issue made on the nape of the neck, large enough for several peas.

As the nerves, leading to, and supplying the muscles of deglutition, at the orifice of the gullet, with spirits, are obstructed, it is no wonder he cannot swallow, as they are the organs of all sense and motion: wherefore antispasmodicks and antiparalyticks should be both internally and externally used.

To this end, let juice of sage, nutmeg, and castor, be often held in the mouth, and swallowed, if it can, or else spit out.

Ancient all along the neck bone with the volatile liniment of the London Dispensatory, every night and morning, rubbing the skin first, till it grows red, with a flesh brush, or a hot woollen cloth. Let him wear the following pulice around his neck, secured close on, constantly.

Take a quarter of a pound of baked or roasted turnips, mashed; two handfuls of bruised rue; half an ounce of flour of mustard seed; three drams of powdered live brimstone, i. e. just as it is taken out from the mine; an hundred drops of oil of amber; with an ounce or two of nerve ointment; beat all up into a cataplasm, to be applied to the gullet, and renewed afresh, every week or oftener.

Let his throat be electrified within his mouth, and his neck and gullet on the outside; and, if all fail, let a gentle salivation be raised, and continued for some time. If any of the profession can think of any thing better, I

beg they will be so charitable as to communicate it.

I had answered this case sooner, but have been ill a long time myself, and could not.

To the Author of The Appeal to the Common Sense of all Christian People. (See our last Vol. p. 682.)

S I R,
YOU must, surely, be mistaken in thinking my way of reasoning of *wonderful force* to prove a point *confessedly plain*: viz. *That the mind of man is invisible*. Certain I am that I did not intend to prove this point: it was, I think, taken for granted.

In the letter with which you favoured me, you declare it to be your opinion that a person is invisible. You say, likewise, that in a popular way of speaking a person is visible. You are pleased also to assert, that, strictly speaking, an idiot is not a person void of understanding; you also assert, that, in a loose way of speaking, an idiot is a person void of understanding; to all which I shall make no other reply, than that you seem pretty expert at playing fast and loose. I shall leave it to that common sense, to which you have appealed, to determine whether you have given a satisfactory answer to my objections.

I shall leave it to the same common sense to determine, whether I must, as you say, allow that the *true* definition of man is, *a being consisting of soul and body*. Let the same common sense also determine, whether it doth not necessarily follow, from this your definition of man, that all animals whatever are men. Be so good, sir, as to tell me whether this be a *true* definition of man, strictly speaking, or loosely speaking?

You have asserted, that by the word *person*, when used in a strict and genuine sense, is always meant an intelligent agent. I desire you to produce a few instances where that word has necessarily such a meaning. It will be no purpose to tell me that persons are sometimes said to be good and wise, because at this rate even physical actions may be proved to be intelligent agents; these being sometimes called good and wise. The required instances may not, perhaps, immediately occur

* See our last vol. p. 686.

to your memory, in order therefore to make you some small amends for the trouble I give you, I beg leave to inform you, that

The Trinitarians do not by the word *person* mean an intelligent agent: they are consequently utterly unconcerned, whether you, in your works, have or have not proved, that the Godhead doth not consist of three intelligent agents. The Trinitarians are as strongly persuaded as you, or any of your followers can be, that God is *one intelligent agent*. It is their opinion, that the Godhead consists of three persons, that is to say, of three aspects, three faces, or three *πρόσωπα*, which three faces, or persons, are, according to them, infinite goodness, wisdom, and power: these faces do not present themselves to the eyes of flesh, but they are visible to the eyes of the understanding. When God is said to have three faces, or three persons, the expression is indeed metaphorical; but you ought not to marvel at this, for if you observe, you will find that language, concerning spiritual beings, for the most part, if not altogether, metaphorical, as far as the knowledge of a man extends to divine things; in the same degree are applicable to him the following lines, wherewith Ovid characterised a certain old philosopher.

— *Lique licet coeli regione
remotos
Mente Deos adiit: et quæ natura ne-
gabat,
Visibus humanis, oculis ea pectoris hau-
sit.*

I am, sir,

Your most humble servant,

Feb. 13, 1765.

the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,
T was with the most inexpressible satisfaction I observed by the papers, that the queen had condescended to become the patroness of that most useful, and therefore most benevolent, all charitable institutions, the Magazine. A condescension, which cannot fail to endear her to every friend of virtue, and every well-wisher to the public. Now may we hope to see this most excellent institution triumph over all opposition; for even this has its enemies, in spite of its consi-

ency with the dictates of humanity, and the doctrines of religion; but thanks to the benevolent writers, every objection has been answered in Mr. Dodd's pathetic and excellent sermons, and in Mr. Cooper's incontrovertible defence of this, and other charitable institutions in his Definitions and Axioms relative to Charity. Now may we hope shortly to see the channels of that most useful charity enlarged, and extend its salutary influence to numbers, who, pressing for admittance, are at present, to the inexpressible concern of its worthy governors, forced to be refused, and left to perish amidst all the horrors of vice, disease, and poverty. Far am I from wishing to depreciate, or diminish, the contributions to the many other charitable institutions, with which the metropolis abounds; but surely it is the duty of every one to unite in endeavouring first to render this, which is the highest species of charity, as extensively useful as possible. May our royal mistress's noble example animate the conduct of all her subjects, and may my own sex in particular learn, that to protect and assist penitent vice is one of the most amiable offices of virtue!

Your, &c.

Feb. 11, 1765.

EMILIA.

Account of the Opera of Pharnaces, altered from the Italian by Mr. Hull, of Covent Garden Theatre; set to Music by Mr. Bates, and performed at Drury-lane Theatre.

P E R S O N S.
Pharnaces, Mr. Vernon,
Athridates, Mr. Reinhold,
Pompey, Mr. Guistinelli,
Gilades, Mrs. Dorman,
Child, Miss Rogers,
Tamiris, Mrs. Vincent,
Selinda, Miss Slack.

POMPEY, the celebrated Roman, having carried the arms of the republic into Asia, after a number of other expeditions, made an attack upon Pontus, which at that time was governed by Pharnaces, a prince distinguished by an uncommon intrepidity of soul, and a strong aversion to the interests of Rome. In this enterprise Pompey was assisted by Athridates, king of Armenia, whose daughter

daughter Tamiris, Pharnaces had married contrary to his consent, and who, on that account, declared himself an everlasting enemy to the royal family of Pontus. Pharnaces made a gallant resistance, but was nevertheless unfortunate, and obliged to take refuge at last in Sinope, the capital of his dominions, where he was determined to perish rather than submit to his enemies. Matters are in this extremity at the opening of this piece, and in the first scene Pharnaces enters, with his hands and sword all bloody, as if he had returned from some desperate sally, and is followed by Tamiris and his young son; intending to make another effort, he exacted an oath from the queen, that in case he should perish, she should instantly plunge the sword, which he left with her for that purpose, in the bosom of the little prince, to save him from the disgrace of slavery, and immediately follow him herself. Fortune still declaring herself against Pharnaces, the unhappy Tamiris was reduced to the most melancholy situation, between duty to her husband and tenderness to her child; the mother however prevailed, and she shut him up in a tomb belonging to the kings of Pontus, committing the care of him to a servant, in whom she could safely confide.

A little previous to this, Selinda, sister to Pharnaces, was taken prisoner by Gilades, an Armenian officer, and conducted by him to Pompey, who was then in company with Athridates. This prince, inflamed by his hatred to the house of Pontus, was for instantly sacrificing her, but Pompey interposed his authority in her favour, and conceived a most tender affection for her, which was in its consequences highly advantageous to her whole family. Athridates disappointed here, flew into Sinope to wreak his vengeance on Pharnaces, and the first object of consequence which he met with was his daughter Tamiris; her he would have slaughtered on the spot, but believing her son was still alive, he withdrew, with the utmost eager solicitude, in search of him, intending to butcher the helpless little prince before her eyes, and then to take an ample vengeance on herself. He was scarcely gone, when the unhappy Pharnaces came in unarmed, and almost frantic; a

very affecting scene ensued between him and Tamiris; but before they had time to take any determination, Athridates returned, and ordering the monument to be torn up, where Tamiris had deposited her child, that prince was obliged to reveal the secret of his being alive, and instantly ordered him to be taken out. Athridates, proud of having the principal part of the family now in his power, was preparing to put them to the sword, when Gilades arrived, with an account that the enemy had made another attack, and put the Armenians to the rout. Upon this Athridates immediately flew to the relief of his troops, and left his daughter, her husband, and his grandson, to the care of the officer, who brought him an account of this unexpected event.

In the mean time Selinda had made so good a use of her influence over Pompey that he gave directions to Athridates to restrain from exercising any violence over Pharnaces or his family, and even condescended, in the most pathetic terms, to exhort that unfortunate prince to conclude a peace with Rome, and reassume the possession of his former dominions. Pharnaces, believing all these offers were intended to delude him into some concession, was deaf to every thing but the thoughts of death, and seemed equally lost to the remonstrances of Pompey, and the solicitations of his own family. An incident, however, soon happened, which induced him to accept of happiness and empire. Athridates, didacted at the order which Pompey had given him, concerning the family of Pontus, conceived a sign of being revenged on the Romans himself, and accordingly gave Gilades a written order to the Armenian forces directing them, in the dead of the night to sally out and put the whole city, Romans and all, to the sword. Gilades shocked at so inhuman an injunction immediately discovered it to Pompey, upon which Athridates was instantly taken into custody, and conducted before the Roman chief. Out of regard, however, to the services which the prince had done, and out of tenderness to his distant relationship with Selinda, Pompey took no other revenge than incorporating his troops among the legions of the republic.

and depriving him of every possibility to perpetrate any future crimes. Pharnaces, struck with the greatness of soul shewn upon this occasion by Pompey, embraced the terms of friendship formerly offered him, concluded an honourable peace with the Roman state, and gave, himself, Selinda's hand to the Roman general.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

I Beg leave, by means of your Magazine, to recommend an improvement to the method proposed in your Magazine of January last, page 4, for preventing corn, hay-stacks, and mows, from overheating. The method he speaks of I believe is pretty generally practised; I tried it in 1763; the sack left the chimney or flue sufficiently large, but for want of a draught or vent-hole at the bottom, to let the heated air rise and pass freely out, it remained so hot in the chimney or flue for some days, that I could hardly bear my hand in it at the depth only of my arm. Different, however, as this method plainly is, I am satisfied it was of some service to the stack. But last summer I had my stack-bottoms, which are raised about a foot above the level of the ground, intersected at right angles across the middle, and draught-holes made by clearing out the gravel or earth from side to side, and placing two rows of bricks likewise at about six inches distance, covering the channel with a flat brick. It was then left open in the centre for a square-trunk or a funnel to be placed on it, which trunk was made of four deal boards, about seven feet long, tapering a little from top to bottom, to enable it to draw up easily, by means of two iron handles at the top, as the stack rises, and pierced in many places with an augre to let the air pass freely through on every side. I cut my grass for hay very early, when full of sap, and fearing wet weather, carried it in full early even in my own opinion. All the people employed were positive it would heat so much as to take fire. However they were greatly mistaken; for the free circulation through the vent-holes, and chimney or flue, never suffered any the heated air to continue in it; neither were the most distant parts,

between the chimney and circumference, any more than moderately warm.

The prudent farmer will proportion his chimney to his stack; one may be sufficient for those of a moderate size; but for very large and long ones, such as are common near London, two or three may be necessary; though one vent or draught-hole, from end to end, may serve the whole.

If bricks and boards are thought too expensive for making the draught, or vent-holes, and chimney, bavin's placed instead of them may do nearly as well.

I am, sir,

Your humble servant,
A Yorkshire Farmer.

Extracts from Thoughts on Civil Liberty, on Licentiousness, and Faction. By the Author of Essays on the Characteristics, &c.

THE author professes to prove, that just manners and principles are the only basis of true liberty; that if the reason of children be left to its own opinions, without any direction, it will inevitably fall into a multitude of errors and excesses, which will terminate in their own ruin and in the ruin of others; that the continual and early cultivation of the minds of children is alone capable of producing these just principles and regular manners, which are so necessary in the subjecting or repressing the interested passions of the human soul; that liberty can result only from their general subordination to the public good; that these truths are evidently confirmed by the antient republics of Sparta, Athens, and Rome, whose elevation and fall were the consequences of the principles in question; that the frame of the constitution of this nation, as well civil as religious, is excellent in itself, but that the effective application of it is attended with incurable defects; that at all times it hath inevitably been crossed by manners and principles, contrary to the end proposed, and contrary to each other; and that, (from the want of a public code of education, like that of Sparta, to which all the members of the commonwealth should be subject by the laws) it will always be found that principles and manners, which are the only support and foundation of the state,

state, will be inculcated in vain, and that they will always be vague, uncertain, and even contradictory.

Hence the author concludes, that there is a necessity for a reformation in this great point, for the safety of the public liberty; and asserts, that until this reformation be brought about, licentiousness and factions, although repressed for a time, will incessantly resume their vigour, and even redouble their fury, in spite of all the temporary efforts and remedies which may be opposed to them.

All this appears to be sensible, and well executed, and shews the man of genius and superior writer. The author has introduced some characters easy to be known; but we think some passages may be discovered, which are perhaps rather political than true or just. The following are instanced.

SECT. XVII. p. 124.

"If the same men, when formerly in power, should have obstinately adhered to each other in every public debate and opinion; should have execrated every man, as the enemy of his country, who dissented even in the slightest article of political belief:—

If on any sudden change in the fountain of power, a more generous system of government should have taken place:—If the sovereign had aimed to unite all honest men of all parties, and had invited them to co-operate for the welfare of their country:—

If these men determined still to engross all public power, should threaten the sovereign (as they had effectually threatened his royal predecessor) with a general resignation:—

If their leaders should be taken at their word, and unexpectedly stripped of all power and influence:—

If on this, the clamours of their attendant populace should arise; and, for the sake of the public tranquillity, overtures should be made by the prince to the discontented;—If the same principle should still predominate, and demands in favour of men should be the leading object of accommodation:—

If these demands should be not only irrational in their kind, but exorbitant and oppressive in their degree; requiring a general restoration of all the discontented, and a general dismissal of all who were in power tho' of known fidelity to their king and country:—

It such should be the conduct of any set of men, they would stand evidently convicted of licentiousness and faction.

SECT. XXI. p. 136.

If neither age nor virtue should be a security against the arrows of public calumny:—If a man of the most distinguished worth in private life, a known and zealous friend of public liberty, one of the ornaments of his age and country, should be overwhelmed by a load of the most unprovoked and malicious slander; merely because he had dared to assert his own right of private judgment, in opposition to the opinion of another:—

If these outrages should be publicly committed by some; and winked at, or countenanced, or patronized by others;—surely, all honest men ought to join, in declaring their abhorrence of such atrocious acts of licentiousness and faction, perpetrated in defiance of all laws, both human and divine."

Brief Account of the Counties of Ross and CROMARTY, with an accurate MAP of those Counties.

THE county of Ross lies between the east and west seas, and has many inlets and bays, particularly on the western coast, which abound with herrings and other fish. It is the only shire in Scotland which extends east and west, from sea to sea. It has much wood, good pasture, but little corn; however, the numerous flocks and herds of cattle and deer make amends to the inhabitants, and the part of the county next the Murray Frith, tho' mountainous, is fruitful in corn towards the shores, and on the banks of the rivers. They have all plenty of fruit-trees and herbs, better than could be expected from the climate. The river Conan is remarkable for curious pearl, as are some others, and at its mouths lies the town of Dingwall. It has some noble men and gentlemen's seats, and with the small shire of Cromarty, fifty miles long and thirty broad.

The shire of Cromarty takes its name from the little town of Cromarty, which lies on a bay of the same name, which is the largest and safest that can be, and thence called by geographers *portus salutis*, the harbour of safety. It abounds with fir and game, and has some tolerable good seats.

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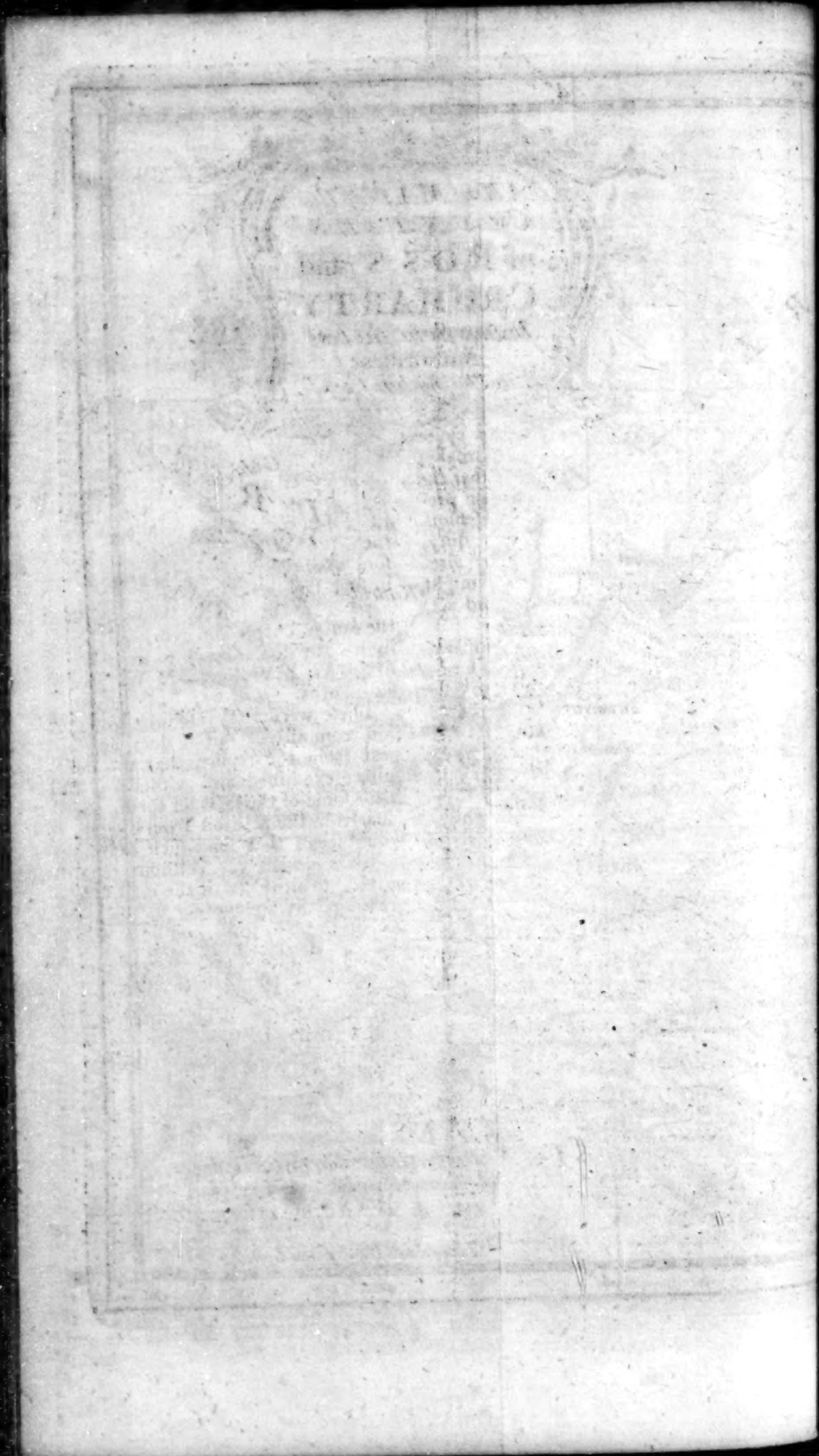




*Drawn from the best
Authorities :
By Tho^s Kitchen, Geog^r*

By Tho^s Kitchen, Geog^r





The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, being the third session of the twelfth Parliament of Great Britain, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 14.

AT last, on the 24th of January, it was resolved, that the house would, upon that day sevensnight, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of such alterations and amendments, as might be proper to be made, in such part of an act passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, *An act for granting to his majesty several additional duties upon wines, &c.* as laid a new duty of excise on cyder and perry, to be paid by the maker thereof. And it was ordered, that the several petitions, which had been presented to that house in the then session, complaining of the said new duty, so far as the same related to any alteration or amendments, which might be proper to be made in the said act, be referred to the said committee.

Accordingly, on the 31st of January, the said order being read, a great number of accounts were referred to the said committee, and then the house resolved itself into the same, as it did again on the 7th of February, when Mr. Cornewall, after Mr. speaker had resumed the chair, reported that they had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same, whereupon it was ordered that the report should be received the next morning; which it accordingly was, and after reading the resolutions, it was ordered, that the further consideration of the said report should be adjourned till the 10th. On that day, before this order was read, a motion was made, and the question being proposed, that leave be given to bring a bill for repealing so much of an act made in the last session of parliament, as lays an additional duty on cyder and perry; the house was moved that the entries in the journal of the house, of the 5th of March 1688, in relation to the proceedings of the house, upon a motion for a bill for taking away the duty of hearth money, be read, which they were accordingly read, and then the question, after a debate, being put upon the former

motion, it was carried in the negative by 204 to 115.

Presently after this the said order of the day being read, and the adjourned consideration of the said report resumed, the resolutions of the committee were read a second time, and being agreed to, were as followeth:

1st That from and after the 5th of July 1764, instead of the composition authorized to be made, by the aforesaid act, for the duty thereby granted upon cyder and perry, consumed in the private families of the makers thereof, a composition be allowed, after the rate of 2s. *per annum*, for each person, of or above the age of eight years, in such families respectively.

2d That the time for the payment of the duties, charged on cyder and perry, limited by the said act to the space of six weeks, be prolonged to the space of six months.

These were the resolutions of the said committee; but it does not appear from the report, that the committee examined any witnesses; and from some of the facts set forth, particularly in the petition from Exeter, it would seem, that some such examination was necessary. Without regard, indeed, to any facts, if the malt tax be pretended as a precedent for this new tax, it is plain from common reason and the nature of things, that this new tax is laid upon the wrong object: the malt tax is laid upon the material of which the liquor is made, consequently, from a parity of reason, this new tax ought to have been laid upon the apples of which the cyder is made, and not upon the liquor made from that material. I know it is triumphantly said to be unreasonable and unjust, that the people in all the other counties of England, should pay a tax upon the material from which their common draught is made, for sale or not for sale; and that the people in the cyder counties should pay no tax upon the material of which their common draught is made, for sale or not for sale; and this, I shall grant, would be both unreasonable and unjust

unjust, if consistently with the liberties of the people and preservation of the constitution it were as practicable in the latter case as in the former. But this I will say it is not. There is scarcely now, I believe, a farmer or cottager in England that makes his own malt: Not a great many noblemen or gentlemen do so: There are in every malt liquor county, and even, I believe, in every cyder county, two or three great maltsters, to whom the farmers, &c. sell their barley: These maltsters make the barley into malt, and sell it again to all brewers of malt liquors, either for sale or for home consumption; so that by laying an excise upon malt, you deprive but a very few people in any county of their privilege as Englishmen, which is that of being masters of their own houses, and of being tried by God and their country, if they are accused of any crime or offence: But in the cyder counties there is not a farmer, nor a cottager, who has a little orchard annexed to his cottage, that does not make his own cyder, consequently, by laying an excise upon cyder, you deprive the whole of the people of those counties of their privilege as Englishmen. Suppose they drank nothing but toast and water, would you, for the sake of justice, lay an excise upon toast and water, and enact that no man shall put a bit of toast into a pint of water, without calling an exciseman to gauge and take an account of it? This shews that we must consider the practicability as well as the justice of every tax; for nothing would be more just than that the rich, who brew their own malt liquor, should be obliged to pay all the excises paid by the poor, who must fetch their malt liquor from the alehouse. But this is not done, because, consistently with our constitution, it would be impracticable, as well as because the rich, whilst our constitution remains must have the making of all our laws. Whereas, should our constitution be overthrown, this would probably be done, under pretence of doing justice to the poor, though really for the sake of increasing the public revenue, which we may suppose the ministers of an absolute sovereign would be as fond of as our parliaments have of late years appeared to be; and then the poor of the neighbourhood might

perhaps have the comfort to see an exciseman, with the assistance of a constable, breaking open the house of a discouraged lord or esq; in order to search for concealed malt liquors or spirits, or for unentered brewing or distilling vessels; as no maxim is more true than that old one,

Solatium est miseris multos habere pares.

But supposing it practicable as well as just to lay an excise upon the material of which the common draught of the cyder counties is made, because there is an excise upon the material of which the common draught of the malt liquor counties is made, yet impartial justice requires that the former should be no higher than the latter; but if it be true, as is set forth in the Exeter petition, that the common draught cyder of the cyder counties scarce ever exceeded 8s. the hogshead, and in very plentiful years did not exceed 4s. the hogshead: I say if this be true, this new excise upon cyder is much higher than the excise upon malt. Every tax is to be denominated higher or lower, according to the proportion it bears to the price of the commodity upon which it is laid, and every one must allow, that a tax upon a hogshead of cyder, is a tax upon the apples of which it is made. Then if the medium price of common draught cyder be 6s. a hogshead, we cannot suppose that the apples of which it was made would have sold for above 4s. for we must allow at least 2s. for the labour and expence of pressing, curing, and casking the cyder. Thus a man must pay a tax of 4s upon a commodity he might have bought for 4s. Now as malt: The medium price at present is 30s. per quarter: Deduct the excise which are 6s. and the price of the malt will be 24s. per quarter: Then shall suppose that from half a quarter of malt we may make, to avoid fractions, a hogshead or 64 gallons of common draught small beer and this half quarter of malt he pays towards both the malt taxes but Thus with regard to malt liquor a man pays but 3s. tax upon a commodity whose medium price is 24s. therefore if this new excise upon cyder had been no higher in proportion than the amount of both the excises on malt, it would not have exceeded one shilling per hogshead, for

price of the small quantity of hops required for a hoghead of small beer, is so trifling, that it is not worth being brought in to the account.

I have made these remarks only to shew, that if witnesses had been examined and if the facts set forth in the petitions had from thence evidently appeared to be true, I am persuaded, the tax as well as composition money would have been reduced, but this not being done, as soon as the two resolutions were agreed to, a bill was ordered to be brought in upon them, and Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Cornewall, Mr. Chancellor of the exchequer, the Lord North, Sir John Turner, Mr. Hunter, Mr. James Harris, Mr. attorney general, Mr. solicitor general, and Mr. Whateley were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. In obedience to these orders Mr. Jenkinson, on the 29th of February, presented to the house a bill for enlarging the time for payment of the duty granted, by an act passed in the last session of parliament, upon cyder and perry made in Great Britain, and for altering the composition authorized to be made in respect of such duty; which bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. On the 2d of March it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house, for the 7th, when, after reading this order of the day a motion was made, that it be an instruction to the committee, that they have power to receive a clause, or clauses, touching any explanation or amendment relative to the duty on cyder and perry, laid in the last, or purposed to be laid in the present session of parliament; but on the question's being put it was carried in the negative. Then a motion was made, and the question being proposed, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause or clauses, for regulating the mode of collection by excise, so as to secure to the subject their undoubted right of trials by juries, and to restrain by penalties any abuses of the officers of excise contrary to law; the house was moved that part of an act, made in the 1st year of King William and Queen Mary, intituled, *An act for the taking away the revenue arising by hearth money*, might be read;

and the same being read accordingly the question was put, but was also carried in the negative by a considerable majority; for on each there was a division of about 166 to 120. Presently after this the following instructions were ordered to the committee, that they have power to receive a clause, or clauses, 1st. For establishing an allowance for leakage and waste of all cyder and perry which shall be made, in lieu of the allowance granted by the act of the last session. 2d. For inflicting penalties upon such officers of excise who shall wilfully refuse or neglect to grant permits, or certificates, for removing cyder or perry, or to deliver a copy of the charge made upon cyder and perry to the maker thereof, when required so to do, or to allow the composition to be made as the law directs. And 3dly. For obliging persons who are not compounders, to enter such mills, and other utensils, not being their own property, as they shall use for making of cyder or perry, and for exempting the owners of mills and utensils from giving any notice of letting out or lending the same for making cyder or perry.

Then the house resolved itself into the said committee, and upon Mr. Speaker's resuming the chair, Mr. Whateley reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill, and made several amendments which they had directed him to report when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon it was ordered that the report should be received the next morning; which it accordingly was, and the amendments being agreed to, the bill, with the amendments was ordered to be ingrossed; the title having been first ordered to be altered, for it was now called, a bill to explain and amend such part of an act, made in the last session of parliament, intituled, *An act for granting to his majesty several additional duties upon, &c.* as relates to cyder and perry made in this kingdom. On the 12th the bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords; where it was passed, without any amendment by the 16th, and on the 21st it received the royal assent.

From the resolutions and instructions abovementioned the chief substance of this act will appear, therefore I shall give a very short abstract of the several

ral clauses. It is enacted by clause 1st, That after the 5th of July 1764, the space of six calendar months shall be allowed for the payment of the duty to be computed from the time of making the charge. 2d, That after the said day, when any maker shall be desirous of compounding for the cyder and perry, to be consumed in his or her private family only, the commissioners of excise, or persons appointed by them, or in default of such appointment, the collector and supervisor for the district, are respectively *required* upon receiving from such person an exact list signed by him or her, of the persons in his or her family, to compound with such person, at the rate of 2s. *per annum*, for each person in such list, of the age of eight or upwards, such composition to last for one year, to be renewed annually, and the money to be paid down at the time of composition. And if the family be increased within the year, an additional list to be delivered of the persons added if eight years old or upwards, and 2d *per month*, for every month of the remaining part of the year, to be paid for every person so added. 3d, That after said day, persons, not compounders, intending to make cyder with utensils not their own, shall give ten days notice in writing of their names and utensils, of the names of the owners, and of the places in which they are to keep the cyder under the penalty of 25l. and the excise officers to have free access by day to all places where the cyder is made or kept, in order to gauge the same, of which they are to make a report to the proper officer, leaving a copy of the report with the maker, as a charge upon him for the duties to be paid within six months. 4th, The owners of the utensils not obliged to give notice of their letting or lending them. 5th, That after the said day when any compounder shall intend to sell, or dispose of any cyder or perry the officer of excise shall (during the time of making only) deliver to such maker, a sufficient quantity of blank certificates, numbered one, two, three, &c. to be filled up and subscribed by such maker who shall express therein the number of gallons sent therewith, the number of casks or package, the place to which and the name and place of abode of the per-

sons to whom it is sent, and the time of filling up the certificate; which certificate, if it accompanies the cyder or perry mentioned therein, shall be a sufficient protection for the removal thereof; and the officer of excise, at the time of delivering such blank certificates shall also deliver a like quantity of blank counterparts thereof, bearing the same numbers; and the maker, when he fills up the blanks of any certificate, is to fill up at the same time the blanks of, and subscribe the counterpart; and when he receives the blank certificates and counterparts, he is to give the officer a receipt, for so many numbered as aforesaid; and is to return such of the counterparts as he has filled up, whenever the officer shall require the same, and at the same time shew him the certificates and counterparts not used or filled up; and shall declare upon oath, that the counterparts so returned, contain the whole of the cyder or perry he has sold or disposed of. From these counterparts so filled up and returned, the officer is to make a report to his superiors, leaving a copy thereof with the maker, which is to be a charge upon him for the duty. No certificate for the removal of cyder or perry shall be of force, but between the 1st of September and 31st of Dec. in each year, within 10 days after which the maker shall deliver up all the blank certificates and counterparts; and for every refusal, neglect or fraud in any of these particulars, he is to forfeit 25l. 6th, Opposing or hindering any excise officer in the execution of his duty, to forfeit 50l. for every offence. 7th, Excise officer refusing, or wilfully neglecting to leave with the maker a true copy of his report, or to grant certificates, or to accept of a composition when duly offered, shall forfeit 40s. for every such offence. 8th, Penalties to be recovered, levied, mitigated, and disposed of, as in the former act. 9th, The usual clause for giving treble costs.

This is the substance of the act, and from thence it will appear, that the danger of subjecting a great number of people to excise laws, is now pretty much out of the question, especially as the commissioners and excise officers are now *required* and must under a penalty accept of the composition from every maker who regularly makes a tender; for every maker of cyder will now, I believe

believe, chuse to compound; and as to those who make for sale as well as for their own use, the method contrived may, it is true, give them some trouble, but it is so plain and so easily understood as well as practised, that they can thereby be no way subject to excisemen or excise laws, if they are as careful as every man ought to be in his own affairs. But I must beg leave to think, that the duty ought not to have been higher than the composition. That is to say, that the new duty upon cyder ought not to have been higher than 2s. per hoghead: Even at that rate the tax upon cyder would, as I have already shewn, have been much higher than both the taxes upon malt, in proportion to the price of the commodity. And when we consider that this new and heavy duty upon cyder must fall chiefly upon the very poorest sort of people, namely, upon journeymen, day labourers, and cottagers, who have no orchard of their own, it must be confessed that it is a little cruel to make such poor men pay at least double the tax upon the cyder they drink, that is paid by the gentleman, the farmer and the substantial householder; for I reckon that every person, whose common draught is cyder, will, one with another, drink at least a hoghead in a year: A common soldier is, we know, allowed the mutiny act, and may draw upon having from his quarters, three pints of small beer or cyder, every day, which is near $3\frac{1}{2}$ hogheads in a year. This of course leads me to observe, what a hard case the inns, taverns and public houses, in the cyder counties will by this tax be reduced to, supposing that they make all the cyder they use; for I doubt if they can be allowed to compound because their family cannot be called a separate family, and upon some occasions they have many more servants than usual; therefore they must pay all the excises, and also this high duty, not only for what is drank in their families, but also for what they are obliged to give to the soldiers quartered upon them.

The case of the public houses in the counties will really be extremely hard, if no method can be found for distinguishing between the cyder they drink in their families, or are ob-

liged to give to the soldiers quartered upon them, and the cyder they retail to their customers; for otherwise they must pay all the excises upon every drop of cyder they use, which excises will now amount to 14s. 8d. per hoghead; a most extraordinary tax upon a commodity which sometimes sells at 4s. and seldom or ever above 8s. per hoghead; for the reader will observe that in our excises upon cyder, we make no distinction between strong and small cyder as we do in excises upon malt liquors. Yet this extraordinary tax must be paid by all the poor who can have no cyder but what they can have from some retailer, whilst the rich may drink as much as they please at the rate of 2s. a year, in lieu of all taxes upon this commodity.

When I say this I must make a doubt whether the rich who make no cyder of their own, which is the case of most of those who live in cities and market towns, must not pay this excise for all the cyder they have for themselves or families; for in both these cyder acts the compounding clauses are confined to the makers only; and by the last of these acts no compounding maker can intitle himself to sell or dispose of any of the cyder he makes, unless he does so at the time of making: If he does so, and receives from the officer the certificates and counterparts prescribed by the act, he cannot so much as make a present of a cask, or even a few bottles of cyder to a friend in the next city or market town without being charged with this duty, because when he returns the filled up counter parts, he must declare upon oath, that they contain the whole quantities he has sold or disposed of, according to which the officer makes his report, and from thence he is charged with the duty for the whole. This will be the case of those who intitle themselves to sell or dispose of some part of what they make; as to those compounders who do not, whether they will be allowed to make any presents of their cyder is a question: It is certain that by the former act they cannot send out above six gallons at a time without a certificate; and as the clause is for preventing frauds and securing the duty, I suppose the meaning to be, that for any greater quantity, even tho' designed as a present, the duty must be paid if not sent

sent to any person exempted from paying duty by that act. But whatever liberty may be allowed to compounders who do not at the time of making the cyder intitle themselves to sell, those who do must take care not to sell less than 20 gallons at a time, for if they do, they will be deemed retailers, and subject to the duty of 4s. per hoghead imposed by the malt act, beside all other duties payable for retailing cyder.

I must therefore, from both these acts, as they stand at present, conclude that no man can be admitted to compound who is not himself a maker of cyder; and consequently that every man who does not make his own cyder, must pay this new excise at least for all the cyder made use of in his family: I say at least, for if he buys his cyder from a retailer, that is to say in less than twenty gallons at a time, he must pay not only this, but all the other excises now payable upon cyder, amounting in the whole, as I have said, to 14s. 8d. per hoghead, upon all the cyder, he uses in his family, let it be never so bad or so small. I know it may be said that this is no more than what is now done with respect to the malt-tax; for no man who does not make his own malt can be admitted to compound; but then I have shewn that 4s. per hoghead upon all sorts of cyder is a much heavier tax upon that commodity, in proportion to the price, than both the malt taxes is upon malt; and yet this heavy tax must be paid, not only by those who make no cyder, but even by compounders for the malt tax, and also by compounders for this cyder tax who made but a part of what they use for upon all the cyder they purchase this heavy tax must by this last act be paid by the seller and consequently by the buyer. [*To be continued in our next.*]

A third Letter to the Author of The Principles, &c. (See p. 18.)

S I R,

UNLESS you contrive to advance something different from what is to be heard at church, you will hardly be able to set up (almost twenty miles from where your appointed duty is) a

preaching place, or exhorting room*;—at least you will never get a full house. I expect therefore that you will still assert, that any works, or obedience on our part, *are not necessary*. But then, pray sir, be consistent, and pretend not to talk of faith's *availing nothing* if it be not accompanied with them. I do not know what can make them *necessary*, if faith's availing nothing without them does not. It is impossible to unite contrarieties; you must then relinquish this truth, to be uniform, and keep possession of your dear *Antinomian* principle. Shew yourself fairly without disguise, and deceive not the unwary by putting on false colours. It was a convenient shift for you indeed (as has been observed) whereby to escape the objection you had to get over, and may farther answer as well, by being produced at proper times, to discredit your opposers; and make the inattentive believe that they are opposers of *faith*—of true saving *faith*, which is accompanied with works, and includes obedience, when they are only opposing that *faith without works* of which St. James speaks [c. 2. v. 14, 17, 20.] and which he asks *can faith save him?* and concludes that *by works a man is justified and not by faith only* [v. 24.]

Indeed little more is required to put an end to the dispute than to keep from *shuffling and shifting* between truth and error. Advancing the latter, and sheltering yourself under the former. Thus making the weak and undistinguishing people think that they will confute your false doctrines are opposing the doctrines of soberness and truth. And when you should prove your *Antinomian* account of salvation, you have many considerations that will be good proofs of the necessity of the true gospel salvation through the merits and intercession of Christ; but which they will solidly prove the latter, nothing to the purpose to the former. If now no notice be taken of these reasonings, which the ignorant suppose to prove all that you have any more advanced, though they are by the common sense seen to conclude nothing, need be denied, you are supposed

* It is difficult to find names for unusual things. I purposely avoided the word *herbacle*, on account of it's unlucky connection; as you cannot bear so much as the name of *Methodism*, and so evidently detest and abhor every thing peculiar to it. See your letter to a clergyman prefixed to The principles of christianity, &c.

have proved your point unanswerably, by your implicit admirers. And if any one attacks these reasonings only as misapplied by you, you then represent them as opposing the truths they are really capable of proving. Let any then but keep the truth, distinct from your abuse of the truth, and they will see, that your arguments are nothing to your purpose. It will not be amiss now to state the true account of salvation, which I am content to do in the words of the great and good Archbishop Tillotson. "Men are to place all their hope and confidence of salvation in Jesus Christ the son of God; i.e. to believe that thro' the alone *merit* of his death and sufferings, God is reconciled to us, and that only upon the account of the satisfaction which he hath made to divine justice, we are restored to the favour of God, and our sins are pardoned to us, and we have a title to eternal life. Not but that there are conditions required on our part, to make us capable of these benefits; faith, repentance, and sincere obedience and holiness of life, without which we shall never be made partakers of them: but that the satisfaction of Christ is the only *meritorious cause* of these blessings." Tillotson's serm. vol. 3. serm. 174. pag. 466. ed. 5. 1735.]

Now, once for all, be it remarked that in opposing you nothing that is here advanced is intended to be opposed; but only such particulars wherein you disagree with this state of the case, as denying that there are any conditions on our part to make us capable of these benefits, or that any works of ours are necessary—pretending that the obedience performed by Christ, will suffice without any obedience of ours—that he will save us by his righteousness without any righteousness and holiness of our own—that he hath done and suffered all in our room—and we have nothing to do but to trust to

this—no more is requisite on our part. That his sufficient sacrifice takes away all *necessity* of our works [serm. iii. pag. 30.] we have his "perfect sacrifice and obedience to plead and trust to" [serm. 5. pag. 45.] that the "obedience of our Saviour was *in the room* of believing sinners" [serm. 5. pag. 43.] that "this his obedience was to be *placed to the account* of others equally the same as if they themselves had performed it" pag. 43. that "by the death of Jesus Christ believing sinners are saved from perishing; the penalty of their disobedience being thereby paid—and by his obedience they have a right to eternal life, it being thereby purchased for them [pag. 43.]*.

Now the amount of all this put together, and construed in agreement with our works not being *necessary*, is direct Antinomianism. And however, whilst the necessity of obedience as a *condition* of our partaking of the salvation of which he is the author, be secured, there is a good and sound sense in which we are said to be *made righteous by the righteousness of Christ*—yet if it be so explained as to evacuate the terms of obedience, it is at variance with other parts of the gospel—is unsound, and undermines and destroys the true religion of Christ, we are made righteous by the righteousness of Christ—not as a *formal cause*—but the righteousness of his life and death is the *meritorious cause* of that covenant, whereby we are admitted to mercy, and accepted and rewarded as righteous persons. As God would not pardon sin without a sacrifice, nor accept of any other atonement but the death of his son, and accept of that for none but those who believe and obey the gospel; it is by his merits and obedience unto death that we are made righteous; as our sin is so atoned for and we accepted, though we cannot partake of these benefits without complying with the condition.

* You will ask perhaps, does not the account you have given of the matter from the Archbishop say, that "men are to place all their hope and confidence, &c?—Yes.—but with considerable difference from you—particularly this most important one—He teaches indeed to consider, not ourselves as the authors of salvation, but Jesus Christ as the author thereof, and to place our confidence accordingly: But then, as the scripture restrains his being so to them that obey him; so he agreeably thereto adds, "not that there are conditions" &c.—Thus stating the matter, he only excludes the *merit of works*—whereas you deny that they are necessary.—What a fine religion would this produce! We may live without holiness, and then plead the perfect righteousness of Christ as ours.—The archbishop did not thus murder christianity.

Now

Now if your arguments be well considered, not one of them proves any thing more, than what is advanced in the account of salvation just now given from Archbishop Tillotson: They are very short of proving what you would have them believed to prove, that there is *no necessity* of any works of ours.

You say "that repentance alone will not do," [Serm. iii. pag. 46.]—But this proves not that we may therefore as well let it alone. But only that we are beholden to God's mercy and the merits of Christ for it's acceptance. Repentance is necessary then, as well as faith.

You urge [pag. 28.] "That being an honest sober man will not do;—But will not being a profligate and a rogue do worse? Which of these think you takes the right way to be a partaker of God's mercy in Christ? The best of men it is true, must be beholden thereto; but this does not prove that goodness is not necessary: Faith is necessary, but so too is an honest and sober life.

But "how, say you [pag. 25.] are we to atone for what is past?"—Certain it is, that our present discharge of our duty were it perfect, at it is far otherwise, is no discharge of the past debt through the breach thereof. This proves therefore the necessity of our seeking pardon on the gospel conditions through our Redeemer. But it proves not that any attention to our duty is not necessary.

You tell us [serm. 5. pag. 42.] that it is impossible we should be able to make satisfaction to God for the breach of his law.—This proves that Jesus Christ, who has made it for us, is *the author of eternal salvation*—but it does not prove that he has not limited the benefit of his so being to *them that obey him*.

You observe too that we cannot produce a perfect sinless obedience; and nothing less, will do.—It follows therefore that as we cannot—Christ is alone the author of eternal salvation;—but still it is to them that obey him, or the scripture misinforms us.

As to the scripture passages, you depend upon for the support of your scheme it may suffice to bestow one

general reflection on them:—you explain one part of scripture in perfect consistency with another (as should always be done) they can never bear a sense that will serve your cause. If you depart from this rule, then *this is my body*, will as satisfactorily and as solidly prove transubstantiation, as any piece of scripture you have alledged will prove your notion. They who would see them, more minutely considered may find such explications of them fairly disproved in Sherlock's *discourse concerning the knowledge of Jesus Christ* and in his defence. And as you are reviving the doctrine of the old separation Owen*, &c. &c. whom he confuted it is well worth every one's while on this occasion to consult that excellent work of his.

The only argument that looks like any thing to your purpose is that built on the fulness, perfection, and sufficiency of Christ's sacrifice;—and that is but an abuse of words:—But as it is the very basis of your fabrick, though but a visionary one, I may consider it at large in a future letter; in the meantime, I am,

Yours,

P. L.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IF you think the following scheme worthy notice, you will please to publish it in your London Magazine and you will oblige

Your constant reader, MILN

A new Reformation proposed for the Militia in Time of Peace, whereby a saving may be made of near 80000l. per annum and all necessary Intentions sufficiently answered.

SUPPOSING the militia were all compleat and reformed according to the directions of the late act of parliament of the second year of his present majesty, they would consist of 38 regiments 11 batalions and 15 independant companies which in the whole would be 412 companies, and allowing an adjutant, serjeant major, and drum major to each corps, though ever so small the annual expence would be as follows:

* Owen's false positions in regard to the operations of the spirit too, may be seen solidly confuted in the worthy Dr. Claget's discourse concerning the operations of the holy spirit which I therefore at this time heartily recommend too.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To 412 captains (reckoning field officers as such) 28 days subsistence at 7s. 6d. per day each	4326	0	0
To 412 lieutenants at 3s. 6d. per day each	2018	16	0
To 412 ensigns at 3s. 0d. per day each	1730	8	0
To 54 adjutants at 109l. 10s. per annum each	5913	0	0
To 54 serjeant majors at 24l. 14s. per annum each	1333	16	0
To clothing ditto at 1l. 10s. per annum each, being the third part of the three years clothing	81	0	0
To 54 drum majors at 18l. 5s. per annum each	985	10	0
To clothing ditto at 1l. per annum each (being the third part of the three years clothing)	54	0	0
To 770 drummers at 9l. 2s. 6d. per annum each	7026	5	0
To clothing ditto at 16s. 8d. per annum each (being the third part of three years clothing)	641	13	4
To 1182 serjeants at 18l. 5s. per annum each	21571	10	0
To clothing ditto at 1l. 3s. 4d. per annum each (being the third part of three years clothing)	1379	0	0
To 30840 private men, 28 days subsistence at 1s per day	43176	0	0
To 1236 corporals ditto at 6d. per day each extraordinary	865	4	0
To clothing 30840 private men at 10s per annum each (being the third part of the three years clothing)	15420	0	0
To contingencies for 30840 private and 824 drummers at 3s. per month each	9499	4	0
To 49 clerks (allowing one to each regiment and battalion at 50l. per annum each	2450	0	0
To ammunition for 30840 private at 1s. per annum each	1542	0	0
	<u>£. 120013</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>

Therefore admitting the militia can be of no service to their country in time of peace, but on the contrary losing the labour of so many men 28 days in the year, is a matter of no small concern to the community, and many of their families starving the while, or must have assistance from their respective parishes, as well as keeping the officers from home to no purpose, and at a much greater expence than their allowance. It is proposed that the most essential part only of the militia be kept up, viz. The adjutants, serjeants and drummers. That they be collected in the chief town of their county and be immediately under command of the adjutant, he obeying such orders as the lord lieutenant or superior officer of the corps shall, from time to time send him, relative to the keeping of the serjeants and drummers to their exercise as often as may be thought

necessary. That the arms, &c. together with compleat clothing fit for actual service, be kept in the same town and in the best order. That the officers be all kept in commission and on the death or resignation of any, to be as soon as may be, filled up. That the lord lieutenants and their deputies do annually cause new lists to be made out, to be in readiness to ballot for men on the shortest notice, by which means the whole corps of each county, I will venture to say, may be raised, and at their rendezvous, in a fortnight; and in 28 days more as compleat in their exercise and discipline as by the present method; and it cannot be supposed, but the ministry must have sufficient notice of a war to allow that time and much more. I must also observe the recruiting the army will not, by this method, be more retarded than by the present.

The annual expence of this scheme would be as follows.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To 54 adjutants at 109l. 10s. per ann. each	5913	0	0
To 54 serjeant majors at 24l. 14s. per ann. each	1333	16	0
To clothing ditto at 1l. 10s. per annum each	81	0	0
To 54 drum majors at 18l. 5s. per annum each	985	10	0

February, 1764.

K

To

	l.	s.	d.
To clothing ditto at 1l. per annum each	-	54	0
To 770 drummers at 9l. 2s. 6d. per annum each	-	7026	5
To clothing ditto 16s. 8d. per annum each	-	641	13
To 1182 serjeants at 18l. 5s. per annum each	-	21571	10
To clothing ditto at 1l. 3s. 4d. per annum each	-	1379	0
To contingencies for 30840 fire locks and 824 drums at 1s. per annum each	-	1583	4
		<hr/>	
		£. 40568	18
		<hr/>	
Annual saving to the kingdom		79444	8

Beside which there would be a great saving of the clerks fees, as there would not be so many meetings of the deputy lieutenants in their subdivisions and which as they cannot be ascertained are not brought to account nor is the clothing of the private men brought to account, as that will not be used till actual service. [We can perceive the foible of our correspondent's scheme, which is so well intended; but leave it to our readers to discover it.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS in diseases of the human body the complaint is seldom removed unless the original cause is discovered; the same, I apprehend, holds good in the political. As in the animal œconomy it is often found necessary for the diseased to have recourse to their pristine way of living, and to breathe their native air: so frequently, in diseases which affect the body politic, attention should be paid not only to the immediate symptoms of the complaint; but to the more remote and latent causes, the first principles of the institution must be recurred to, and investigated, before a remedy can be prescribed, or at least before a cure can be effected — For several months past our magazines, journals, and news-papers, have teemed with plans to reduce the present high price of provisions, particularly of grain, and though they vary as to the mode of expression, they seem all of them to center here, all to turn on this cardinal point, that the whole is chargeable upon those foes to humanity the ingrossers, and all seem to agree that if a stop could be put to that most diabolical practice of fore-

stalling, the exorbitant prices would fall of course. Now, sir, to me, the affair appears in quite a different light; and, if I am not much mistaken, was that infernal trade utterly suppressed, it would go but a little way to remove our just complaints. I hope no body will be so unjust as to imagine, that I have taken up the pen in defence of that nefarious practice, by endeavouring to represent the injury done the community by it as inconsiderable. I am sure I mean nothing less: nor do I know of many things that would give me more solid pleasure than to see every one engaged in it meet with the severe and exemplary punishment they richly deserve; but then, if the endeavours of the legislature go no farther, I am afraid the poor (and indeed every one) will not reap that benefit from thence they have been made to expect. And, I believe, it might very easily be proved, almost to demonstration, that it is not in the power of a few forestallers, let them be ever so maliciously bent upon the trade, to affect the price of any staple commodity very much, and for any great length of time. I say staple for if we take a view of the monopolizers of foreign markets, it is evident (for experience proves it too plainly) that the result of our endeavours will be very different. But, as the intent of this letter is not to press these, I shall enlarge no farther upon this head, but proceed to what to me seem to be the causes of the present high price of grain. — the first place then, sir, notwithstanding all that has been said in commendation of last year's crop, it is nevertheless, but too certain, that it has proved but a very poor one.

am not at all surprised that the contrary opinion should have taken place, especially in and about London. People are easily persuaded into a belief, or rather snatch away the least foundation for a belief of what they wish: And in several counties there was an appearance of a pretty plentiful crop, I say appearance, for when it came to be cut down, and particularly after it was threshed out, its scantiness appeared; and, though I have talked to several farmers, I have not met with one that does not complain that his crop does not yield near so well as he expected: These two reasons were abundantly sufficient to make the good people of London run away with the fond, but baseless, hopes of a reduction of the price of bread for the new crop.

A second cause of the high price, not only of wheat, but of provisions in general, is, that during the late long war, our armies abroad were supplied from England, and by that means the granary (I wish I could now call it so with propriety) became very much emptied. I am aware that it will be objected to this, that had these brave fellows been at home, they must have been supplied here, and consequently there was no additional consumption on that head; but it ought to be remembered that many of them, before the war, were employed in husbandry, and therefore would produce more than they would consume; and that in their absence some parts must lie untilld, or at best not be so thoroughly cultivated as they would otherwise have been. Add to this, that it was not only our own troops, I mean natives of Great Britain, but our allied army in Germany, were supplied from this island; and sometimes even our enemies, when we had the misfortune to be out-generalled, and the French seized on the magazines of our army. Sum up into this account that all our new acquisitions, every island and other place we had the good fortune to conquer, during the war, were supplied with provisions from the same quarter: When our manufactures could hardly find a sale, and were obliged to be hackneyed about from island to island, and from port to port, provisions were sure of a ready sale; which our

freighters were so very sensible of, that they frequently poured them in, in such abundance, that they were sometimes sold there for little more than prime cost, and it will appear what great reason I have for assigning this as one cause of the present scarcity, and, consequently, high price of provisions, even at this distance of time. A wound, we know, is not cured at once, and a body that has been emaciated with sickness, or consumption, cannot be restored to its former fullness and vigour in a day, a week, and sometimes a month of health.

A third cause is (sorry I am to be obliged to accuse the legislative power) that the debenture is allowed on wheat, I humbly apprehend, much too long, I mean, till it is at forty-eight shillings per quarter. To me it appears as evident as any demonstration in Euclid, that provisions should never be permitted to be exported when the price is so high as to affect our manufactures, or even the industrious poor employed in them. When wheat is 48s. per quarter, the half-peck loaf will be 16d. now I should beg leave to ask what could induce any one endued with the smallest share of understanding, I had almost said common sense, to imagine that a proper standard price? I shall not appeal to the distressed mechanic that works for 14s. or 15s. a week, and has a small family to maintain by his labour, to determine on this point; but shall very willingly submit it to the arbitration even of unfeeling luxury itself, convinced that, even at that tribunal, the decision must be given in the negative. If twelve-pence is a proper standard, as I humbly conceive it is, why is the debenture given beyond 36s. for that, I suppose, will be the price of wheat when bread is at that price; or, at farthest, beyond 39s. when it will advance to 13d. the half-peck? But as declaiming is no part of my present intention, I shall only beg leave on this head to breathe forth my most earnest wishes, that this grievance (for such to me and a great many others it seems) may speedily be removed by our present legislators. A third cause, sir, is that almost in every county in England, the proportion of land laid under

grain is too small. I do not include in this account the commons throughout the kingdom, nor the parks, chases, &c. which are the property of the crown, (though much might be said on that head) but that part which is in the possession of the farmer. I know that affirming a thing is quite a different affair from proving it, but here I must beg the reader's candour and indulgence, to excuse me from bringing a direct proof of this, till I see a proper estimate or calculation of the proportion of what ought to be under grain, and what laid out in hay or pasturage: If these were ascertained, it would be an easy matter to shew, that the proportion of the first is much under par. I say direct proof; for many presumptive proofs, (and strongly presumptive too) may be adduced. As matters go at present, the farmer that lives within a few miles of any great town, will find it to his account much more to have his fields laid out in hay than in grain. This is certainly the case, and tis almost as certain that he will be sure to lay it out that way. To investigate the cause of this, the reason why it is so, would both exceed the intended limits of this letter, which is too much swelled already, and would be deviating too far from my purpose. I may possibly, if time permits, say something on that head in some future letter. It is likewise certain that the farmer can cultivate hay at much less expence, and with fewer hands than grain: which last consideration, with the scarcity of labourers, and the late and present high price of wages, has occasioned many a field to be laid out in the former way. The causes of the scarcity of labourers and their advanced wages (at least what I apprehend to be so) I shall just mention without staying to prove them. The first I judge is owing to the transporting our mechanics and labourers of every denomination to our colonies abroad, and the latter to the decrease of the value of money, occasioned by our daily increasing imaginary money; I say imaginary; for I am afraid of real specie we have no more than we had seventy-seven years ago.

The fourth and last cause I shall

mention of the present high price of wheat is the game act. If any one is disposed to laugh at this reason, as frivolous and ridiculous, I shall not give myself the trouble to rob him of his mirth, but only wish he rented a farm of some right honourable or squire of the game, and then he would find to his cost, that it is not without reason that I bring this in as a cause of the decrease of grain in this island. The judicious and candid I shall intreat to consider, that these tenants of the field and air, the game of every kind, all live at the charge of the farmers, or more properly of the community, the mechanic, manufacturer, and even of you and me, sir; which, if he had liberty to kill, or fright away, I suppose he would hardly stand unconcerned by, and see them wasting and devouring his substance, without exerting the powers of self-defence, which nature meant him to enjoy as well as his noisy and blustering oppressors. It would be well, however, that the malady stopped here and went no further; but let him calculate what havock and devastation a pack of dogs (of various kinds and shapes) and horses must do a field. And let him take into the account, that this scene of inhumanity and destruction will be repeated a dozen times, and perhaps many more, and then I am certain he will allow that I have too much reason for assigning this as one cause. It is not to my present purpose to attack this act as an evident infringement of liberty, but only as it affects our property. Which is a light that I do not know that it has ever been viewed in before, tho' highly deserving our most serious consideration.

These, sir, are what to me appear to be the real causes of the present high price of that necessary part of provisions, grain: and though they have none of them ever been mentioned as such, that I know of, yet if they are all supported on the solid basis of truth, it is to be hoped the novelty of them (especially in an age like this) will be no bar to their having their due regard paid to them. As to the rest, sir, I am not sensible of having wrote any thing that may not be safely published; but that you

must be best judge of. I have taken
an honest, but, I hope, a decent and
becoming freedom, and am, Sir,
Hadley, Your humble servant,
an. 29. 1765.
See p. 48.] AGRICOLA.

*History of the Venereal Disease, conti-
nued from p. 36.*

NOW as a certain diet may pro-
duce diseases, so may it happen
in this case. And as Dr. Lister on
his head observes, those serpents
used to be beset with condylomata,
or hard excrescences, about the anus,
just as men and women have been
with the pox about the anus; so he
thinks it natural to believe, this ser-
pent (the emblem of satan) first pro-
duced it by being the common food of
the Indians. He confirms all this by
the hydrophobia; where it is observed,
that the bite of a mad dog produces
a peculiar sort of madness: so he does
not see why a peculiar disease might
not spring also from a peculiar diet.
Dr. Mead says, also, the venereal
disease, according to historians of the
most undoubted credit, is a native of
some of the American islands, especi-
ally Hispaniola, and was brought over
to Spain near the end of the 15th cen-
tury; in the year 1495 it was carried
to Naples, during the war between
Ferdinand of Arragon and the French,
by some Spanish troops, who had con-
tracted it in the aforesaid island. For
here the French soldiers having, at
different times, had communication
with the same women, according as
the same towns alternately fell into
the hands of the two contending par-
ties; this filthy disease first spread it-
self over the two armies, thence made
its way into Italy, and has since in-
fected most parts of the habitable
world. More of which may be seen
in Dr. Astruc's two excellent volumes,
on the venereal disease, who has
noted better and more copiously of
the author on that distemper, and
shows it is now upon its decline, and
not so virulent as at first breaking out.
Moreover, as every nation and cli-
mate has its own endemical disorders,
why should we think America to be
without the like? There are maladies,
peculiar to several nations, and
quarters of the earth, arising from their
soil, diet, manner of living, and

several other secret, minute, and acci-
dental causes in life.

Thus the phthisick is peculiar to
Portugal: the stone to France, from the
tartar in their wine; while coughs and
agues are to England, from the dampness
of the air; and the itch to Scotland, from
the poorer sort living so much upon
oatmeal, and other causes not so de-
cent to mention. The king's evil to
Ebro, a part of Spain; to Savoy and
Stiria in Germany; the epilepsy to the
Tuscans, near the river Arno; a swell-
ing of the two thyroid glands, lying
on each side of the wind-pipe, to the
inhabitants about the Alps, and other
high mountains, from drinking snow-
water. The people of Azem, a king-
dom in the Great Mogul's empire,
are subject to wens in their throats,
as are also the inhabitants of Bouton
and Tipra; and the Persians, from
drinking much rain-water, are subject
to long worms breeding in their legs
and feet; the Plica Polonica, a nasty
matting and twisting in the hair, which
makes the patients look frightful, like
Gorgons, and is dangerous to shave off,
and will even bleed if but clipped, is pe-
culiar to the Polanders. It is but a new
distemper, breaking forth first about the
year 1570. The leprosy is peculiar to
Egypt; worms to the Brasilians; scia-
tica to the Scythians, from too much
riding; not to say any thing of their
peculiar vices too, which I have no bu-
siness with, though it would make an
odd history: thus the West-Indies are
pestered with the pox, as Turkey is
with the plague which reigns in Con-
stantinople generally every third year.
Arabia's disease is the small pox, which
they received first from Æthiopia, as
we did the grand pox from Hispanio-
la, which the Indians gave the Spa-
niards, the Spaniards gave the Neapo-
litans, those Neapolitans gave the
French, the French gave the Italians
and the English; and so, by travel and
traffic, it spread to every part of the
world they all went to. After the
like manner, by travelling, the Eng-
lish returning from what is improperly
called the holy war, (it being only a
wicked project) in the Holy Land,
brought home that other foul disease,
the leprosy: so true is that old Scotch
proverb: a ganging foot is always get-
ting, if it be but a broken toe.
Whose adages, like their tunes, have
something

something peculiar and particular in them, are very pertinent and expressive, containing much sense and truth in a little compass and few words.

J. Cook, M. D.

Extract from Dr. Watkinson's Essay on Criticism, part VI.

"**K**ING Edward VI. was a promising prince; but, alas! cut off in the flower of his age.——

Ostendunt terris hunc tantum fata, neq; ultra, esse sinunt.——The reformation flourished under his auspices, the anti-papists entertained great hopes, and their expectations were well grounded. He had been educated in the pure principles of christianity: His extraordinary natural talents and acquired accomplishments, at once attracted the esteem, and commanded the respect of his subjects. The plan which he formed, and the measures which he adopted, were highly laudable; but, like the amiable Alfred, he was not permitted to execute the schemes he had concerted, and consequently the nation was deprived of reaping the fruits of his patriotic designs.——

Tantum absuit a perfectione maximorum operum,—ut fundamenta, quæ cogitavit, nondum jecerit, as the celebrated Roman orator observed, with regard to Cæsar, in his elegant oration pro Marcello.——The short reign of king Edward VI. was agitated by those factious feuds which ever attend a regal minority. At the accession of his sister queen Mary I. a new scene opens. The flames of persecution broke out with redoubled rage, and every humane sentiment was sacrificed to blind superstition and furious bigotry.—*Illi robur, & as triplex circa pectus erat.*——

Steely against all impressions of pity, tenderness, or compassion "her heart was harder than the nether-millstone."

——Prejudice apart, truth obliges us to own, that an illiberal and exclusive spirit peculiarly characterizes the partizans of popery; a spirit of bitter zeal (as repugnant to the Christian religion as it is to common humanity) hath, in all ages, disgraced their persuasion; not considering that mere differences in opinion can by no means justify a violation of that charity, which, as men, and as christians, we owe to each other;—not considering, I say, that we are all equally fallible, and

that therefore private judgment ought not to be set up for a public standard.

——But superstitious bigotry is blind, and will not admit of rational conviction. Popery, as a fine writer expresses it, is really an *usurpation* upon christianity, and, like usurpers, lives within its guards, inquisitors, and dragoons; founding its despotic empire on the principle of fear, and supporting it by the instruments of cruelty.——

How repugnant to that gentle and candid temper which breathes throughout the gospel, to that mild and placid forbearance enforced in the precepts, and recommended by the example of the author of our faith!——

How diametrically opposite to that religion which excludes the rod of tyranny, and places in its stead the spirit of meekness—that benign spirit, which draws with the cords of a man even with the bands of love. The reader, I hope, will pardon this digression, when he considers, that a view of those execrable cruelties, perpetrated in this reign, naturally leads us into this train of reflection. Human nature, if not quite lost, must shudder at contemplating these barbarities, rendered more odious by being masked under the specious pretext of religion. Compassion is that invisible tie of nature implanted in the human frame, so inherent in our constitution, that the apostle seemed to judge it unnecessary, to remind the primitive christians of brotherly love, 1 Thessal. iv. 5, 9. "Ye are taught of God to love one another—it is written on the table of your hearts."

Hæc, non scripta, sed nata lex, quam non didicimus, accepimus, legimus, verum in natura ipsa arripimus, hausimus, expressimus. Cicero pro Milone.——

Bonnet was certainly a fit instrument in the hand of arbitrary power [ad omne sacrum paratissimus, Cic.] as great a disgrace to the bench, as ever Jefferys was to the bar; both cruel tyrants, and both equally blind to the true interest * of that cause which they pretended to advance.

Cardinal Pole and pope Innocent X. clearly discerned, that the furious bigotry and impetuous rage of queen Mary I. and king James II. was quite contrary to the prudent maxims of discrete and acute politicians (e. Agricola, &c.) who always wrought gradually on those whom they intended to conquer [*sobrius accessit ad eorum*]

gradatim]

* Quos Jupiter vult perdere, dementat prius.

tendam ecclesiam]. We may venture to affirm, that these violent outrages committed by the votaries of popery, tend more effectually to establish the reformation, than the most earnest labours of its warmest promoters; for the protestant religion was sealed with the blood of those primitive martyrs.

The accession of queen Elizabeth effected a happy revolution in favour of civil and religious liberty. That respectable princess possessed an excellent understanding well cultivated, and was formed by nature to govern a free people. [Happy for this island, that providence shortened the reign of her predecessor, who, like other sanguinary tyrants, was not permitted to live above half her days.] When Elizabeth came to the throne, a new scene was opened. Freedom took place of slavery. O happy power! "smiled faction into peace." She called the arts and sciences from retreat—she called the muses to their ancient seat. That laudable enterprize which was begun in her father's reign, was happily completed in her own; and the reformation perfected, whereby freedom was fixed on a firm foundation. Polite literature was accompanied with the abstruse sciences and philosophy attended the belles lettres. Not only England, but also Spain, &c. produced eminent literati, artists, &c. Nebrissensis, Miranda, Covarruvius, Mariana, &c. adorned the Spanish nation; whilst Politianus, Annazarius, Bembo, Fortunio, &c. reflected lustre on Italy.—Ben Johnson shone on the English theatre at this era, and is termed by Dryden the best dramatic poet of that age, not inferior to Lee, Otway, &c.

[*Crit. Review.*]

Observations on the Properties and Effects of Nitre. (See our vol. for 1754, p. 94.)

HERODOTUS informs us, that in embalming the dead, the bodies were laid in nitre seventy days. and it is well known, that a bottle filled with nitre, and placed in another vessel with water in it, will, in a cool place, produce ice.

Boerhaave, that eminent physician, in chemistry, says. "it wonderfully cools and thins the blood, and checks inclinations to venery; and in all inflammatory distempers, attended with

an inflammatory condensation of the blood, is excellently attenuating, and on that account may be properly called an antiphlogistic salt (that is, a salt that abates heat); and if the flesh of animals be salted with nitre, it is thereby made extremely red and free from putrefaction."

The intense cold, frost and snow, in the north-east parts of Europe and Asia, and in the northern and southern parts of America, are generally attributed to the great quantities of nitre in those parts, with which the air is impregnated. Fish in Iceland, and other northern parts, is cured and preserved by the frost. An immense quantity of pheasants, partridges, deer, wild boars, and other beasts, are brought out of eastern Tartary to Pequim, in China, so frozen as to keep good, several months: it is the same about the Cordeliras in South America: The frost has the same effect also in Greenland, Hudson's Bay, and in all the countries near the Poles, in North and South America.

Keyser in his second volume, page 364, gives an account, that snow is a branch of trade, in the mountainous parts of Italy, which is sent to Naples to supply the want of ice for the cooling of liquors. The note in that book is so particularly apposite, that I cannot avoid inserting it. "The use of snow and ice, in liquors, was first introduced to gratify the palate; but, now, it has the sanction of the faculty: and since its becoming into general vogue, the fatal rage of fevers is said to be considerably abated; and Plum-pius, in his treatise *de Valetudine Toga-torum*, affirms, that since the use of snow has obtained in Messina, the burials have decreased above a thousand every year: And that this custom has obtained the same success in Spain, appears from Nonnius *de Re Cibaria*." So that there seems to be something similar, in the effect of snow and ice, to that of nitre, which latter, I am informed, is administered, and principally relied on, by physicians in many sorts of fevers.

Now, from these properties of nitre, in preserving the flesh of dead animals, the medicinal uses of it in curing feverish disorders, and its tendency to the health of mankind, it is imagined

it

It would be of the greatest service to have it made use of, as far as may be, for the curing and preserving meat, butter, and other provisions for the sea; as the scurvy is, in a great measure, if not entirely, owing to the salt provisions obliged to be made use of there, of which the following is, I think, a striking and convincing proof.

In the year 1630, eight English sailors, on the whale-fishery, were left behind at Greenland, destitute of all sorts of provisions, had nothing to live on there but the offals of whales they found, and the venison they killed which was preserved from putrefaction by the frost. Great part of the time, their liquor was melted snow. At the returning season they were brought home perfectly well. The account of this, spreading into Holland, determined the Dutch to send colonies there, which they did two successive times, furnished with all sorts of salt provisions and necessaries; but they were all found dead, and by their journals it appeared to be of the scurvy, owing to their salt provisions.

But if salt-petre should occasion a less quantity of salt to be necessary for curing sea-provisions, for so much a less degree of scurvy would be produced; added to this, as it is found to be so prevalent in curing coagulations in the blood, and feverish disorders; it is natural to conclude, that which cures will prevent, and operate as an antidote against this dangerous and obstinate disorder, and may also be particularly useful to that set of men, on another account before suggested.

It may be used in our liquors, not only for agreeable, but salutary purposes, and have the effects of ice in the hottest climates. It may be worth while to have experiments tried, how much the thermometer would be affected by having quantities of it placed in rooms; and if it should be found that the air was thereby considerably infrigerated, it may be considered how proper it would be for sick chambers, and where there are great assemblages of people, as also for the habitations of the hot climates, for butchers, poulterers, fish-shops, &c. and in machines for the conveyance of fish, &c. and for bringing of seeds, and eggs of diffe-

rent sorts of birds from remote climates; as also to encrease the coldness of baths, thereby more efficaciously to brace the nerves, and have the body at the same time imbibe its salutary particles; and also in liquors, to preserve them from fermentation and acidity; for the rubbing of drowned persons, as a more prevalent substitute for common salt.

Meat put in a cloth, covered over with common salt, will keep a long time without corruption, insomuch, that it is not unfrequent to send a piece of beef roasted in London, so managed, to the West-India islands. Whether its preservation be owing to the exclusion of fresh air, as nothing will ferment or putrefy *in vacuo*, or to the coldness of the salt, or to both conjointly, is unnecessary to enter into, as such is the effect, which is apprehended might more safely be relied on by the use of salt-petre; and it may deserve consideration, whether, by such an expedient, flesh, fish, and fruits might not be brought fresh from such places, from whence it might be otherwise impossible to have them, by placing an *arcutio* to keep off the covering and the whole environed with salt-petre.

A multitude of other purposes, which nitre may be applied, might be suggested; but the consequence and importance of these may sufficiently deserve attention.

Before I put a period to this, I must leave to add that it seems to be universally agreed, that the intense colds and frosts in the northern parts of the world are owing to the nitre in the air; and it has been judged, that the cold in latitude fifty-two, in North America, is equal to that in sixty-two in the eastern continent, which may probably arise from the earth there being more impregnated with nitre than in the other; and therefore it may possibly be worth while to try whether salt-petre might not be produced in those parts, and form a considerable and important article in commerce. And, on this subject, I must observe that in the entrance into Hudson's Bay on the north of Terra de Labrador there is a bay in the old maps, called Salt-petre Bay, which is not unlikely to have been so denominated.

salt-petre there; and the late accounts of the Spaniards having discovered some in that southern continent in a similar latitude, seem to give an increased pro-

bability, that such an attempt would be attended with success.

[*Mus. Rusl.*]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THERE being no solution yet published, to a question I proposed in the Appendix to your Magazine, for 1763; which is the reason of my offering the following one; inserting the same in your next Magazine, will be an additional favour to,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Hitchin.

Dec. 8, 1764.

R. LANGLRY.

See Appendix to the London Magazine, for 1763, p. 687.

LET mnr be a triangle similar to that required, whose base mn is unity:

Put $a = 774.54596$, $b = 7857.3794$,

$2x = mr$, $y = rn$, and sine of the \angle

$mnr = z$. Then $xyz = \text{area of the}$

$\triangle mnr$ by a known theorem, hence

$xyz = Dr$. Moreover by prop. 7,

p. 96, of Emerson's Trig. $4xy : 4x^2 +$

$y^2 - 1 :: 1 (\text{rad.}) : \frac{4x^2 + y^2 - 1}{4xy} = \text{cosine of the } \angle mnr$, and $\therefore = -$

$\sqrt{1 - z^2}$; from whence $z^2 = \frac{8x^2y^2 + 8x^2 + 2y^2 - 16x^4 - y^4 - 1}{16x^2y^2}$; moreover

the sides of the $\triangle ABC$ are to be in geometrical progression, $\therefore 1, y$, and

x must likewise be so too, $\therefore 2x = y^2$: now for the powers of y in the

above equation, substitute their values in terms of x ; and we shall have $z^2 =$

$\frac{6x^3 - 16x^4 + 4x^2 + 4x - 1}{32x^3}$: Again, as $XYZ : a :: 4x^2y^2z^2 : 4axyz =$

$\sqrt{19 \text{ Eu.6, } \therefore 2\sqrt{axyz}} = DC$, also $x^2y^2z^2 : a^2 :: 4x^2y^2 : \frac{4a^2}{z^2} = AC \times CB^2$,

$AC \times CB = \frac{2a}{z}$; and by theorem the 17th in Ward's introduction $\frac{a}{z\sqrt{axyz}}$

diameter of the circumscribing circle; moreover, by Sim. \triangle 's and 12 Eu. 5.

$xyz : 2\sqrt{axyz} :: 1 + 2x + y : \frac{1 + 2x + y\sqrt{axyz}}{xyz}$ the perimeter of the tri-

angle ABC , therefore by a well known theorem $\frac{4axyz}{1 + 2x + y\sqrt{axyz}} = \text{dia-}$

meter of the inscribed circle; consequently $\frac{ap}{xyz^3} - \frac{16apxyz}{1 + 2x + y^2} = b$ by the

question. ($p = .7854$) out of fractions, and properly ordered there arises

$-bxyz^3 \times 1 + 2x + y^2 = 16apxy z^4$, hence the terms of Y and Z being

terminated, by substituting their value in terms of x , in the last equation, there

arises $ap - bx\sqrt{2x} \times \frac{16x^3 - 16x^4 + 4x^2 + 4x - 1}{32x^3} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} \times 1 + 2x + \sqrt{2x}}^2 =$

$apx^3 \times \frac{16x^3 - 16x^4 + 4x^2 + 4x - 1}{32x^3}$: From which equation, x may be found

2222, $\therefore 2x = 4444$, $y = nr = .6666$, and area of the $\triangle mnr = .11805$;

hence may be found $AC = 36$, $BC = 54$, and $AB = 81$, the sides required,

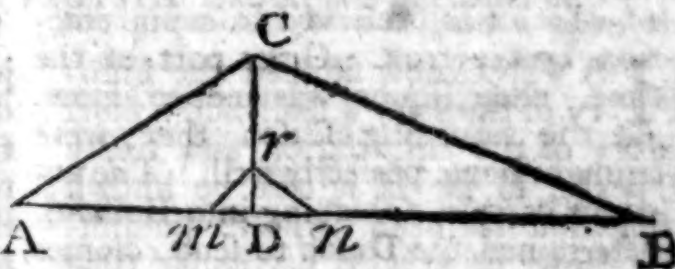
the diameter of the circumscribing circle is 101,6497, and that of the inscri-

circle 18,11803.

Feb. 1765.

L

A new



A new Question.

THERE is a field in form of a parabola, whose abscissa is 30, and corresponding ordinate 40 chains: Moreover a fence is drawn from a certain point in the curve, parallel to the axis, and meets the base of the parabola; also, another fence is drawn from the same point of the curve, passes through the abscissa, and intersects the base of the parabola, so

chains from the axis: moreover, the field is divided into three parts by the two fences; and that part thereof, bounded by the three straight fences, exceeds that bounded by a portion of the parabolic curve, a portion of the ordinate, and that fence parallel to the axis, by the greatest difference possible: required the length of each fence, and acres contained in each part separately?

R. LANGLEY.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the late PEACE. (See p. 32.)

HAVING now finished the history of the war, I shall add a short history of the negotiation and treaty of peace, so far as it can be known from what has been hitherto published. How, or at what particular time this negotiation was first begun, has not as yet been made public by any authority that can be depended on. Certain it is that the negotiation was begun sometime before it was publickly known that there was any such transaction upon the anvil, and it is probable that the first step towards it was made by the interposition of the ministers of some neutral power, residing at the two courts of London and Versailles. It is likewise probable that this interposition was first offered, or made use of, soon after the surprise and defeat of the French army at Graebenstein*, or about the time when that army was reduced to such distress, as to be obliged to send for the prince of Condé with the body of troops under his command†. Be this as it will, the negotiation did not begin to be talked of here, till about the 16th of August, when an article of news was published in our papers which told us, that the last terms of peace proposed by the French were, that we should retain all our conquests in North America, and all the neutral islands, but that they insisted on the restitution of Guadaloupe, Martinico and Belleisle, and also to be allowed a fishery at Newfoundland.

This was published perhaps by a private hint from some of our ministers in order to find how it would be relished by the people here, but that some such transaction was going on was certainly known to some of our stock-

jobbers before the end of July, is evident; for the price of the new subscription, had in that month risen from 82½ to 89½ having risen in the last two or three days of that month, about 3½ per cent; and by the 30th of August, when the negotiation was authentically published the subscription had risen to 98, and the 4 per cent. bank annuities consolidated had risen to 95, from 85, which was their price when the books were that month opened. During all this time, those who knew or were made acquainted with the secret of public affairs, had a great advantage of the rest of mankind, with respect to all dealings in Change alley; but in order to deprive them of that advantage the following letter was, on the 29th of August, sent to the lord mayor of London and published next day in our news papers, viz.

To the right hon. the Lord Mayor.

My Lord, Whitehall, Aug. 29, 1762.

I have the earl of Egremont's directions to acquaint your lordship, that, in consequence of his most christian majesty's nomination of the duke de Nivernois to come here to treat of a peace, the king has been pleased to name the duke of Bedford to go to Paris for the same purpose; and his grace's appointment will be declared on Wednesday next, the first of September. My Lord Egremont thinks it may be of use to make this public in the city as soon as possible.

I am, with the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your lordship's most obedient
And humble servant,

ROB. WOOD

* See Lond. Mag. 1764, p. 671.

† See ditto p. 672.

And on the 4th of September it was published in our Gazette, that the king had been pleased to nominate and appoint his grace John duke of Bedford, his majesty's minister plenipotentiary to his most christian majesty. Accordingly his grace set out next day for Dover in his way to Paris; and on the 11th the duke de Nivernois, his most christian majesty's minister plenipotentiary, landed at Dover, from whence he set out directly, and arrived next night at London. But the reception these two noblemen met with from the populace, in the two countries they respectively passed through, was very different; for the duke of Bedford met with the blessings and rejoicings of the populace in every part of France he passed through in his way from Calais to Paris; whereas the duke de Nivernois scarcely met with common civility from the populace in any part of England he passed through, in his way from Dover to London. This was a bad omen for our peace makers here at home, especially in this country, where the people have by our constitution such a share in the government; but it was what our ministers might have expected, as no previous method had been taken to manage what is usually called the populace, or to give a turn to that way of thinking which they had been led into by such a series of victories.

From the arrival of these two ministers at the places of their respective embassies nothing was published by authority, relating to the treaty of peace now publickly known to be upon the anvil, till after the beginning of November; but as almost every one expected, that the price of all our public funds would rise considerably, in case our pacific negotiation should prove successful, it occasioned almost daily an alteration in the price of those funds, especially the two I have already mentioned, according to people's hopes or fears of the negotiation's proving successful. This furnished a new harvest for all our stockbrokers, and a most plentiful one for those who were let into the knowledge of public affairs, and resolved to make the most of that knowledge, by privately engaging in the game called stockjobbing,

which our ministers, indeed, took care to put an end to as soon as it was possible; for on the 8th of November, a letter was sent to the lord mayor of London, and published that evening in our news papers, giving notice of the preliminaries, which letter the reader may see in ditto Mag. p. 622.

By this time the price of the new subscription had risen to 102l. *per cent* and the 4l. *per cent* bank annuities consolidated had been sold at 100l. But many people were disappointed as to the great rise of our stocks upon the conclusion of the peace; for now it was become certain and publicly known they began to fall instead of rising, which, I believe, was more owing to the great increase of our public funds, than to any disapprobation of the terms of peace among the better sort of people; for it requires a much larger sum of money to add one *per cent*. to the price of our public funds when they amount to 140 millions, than it did when they amounted only to 70 millions: For example, if the laying out of 100,000l. upon the purchase of our public funds, when they amounted only to 70 millions, would have raised them one *per cent*, the laying out of that sum upon the same purchase when they amount to 140 millions, would not raise them above a half *per cent*; even supposing the quantity ready to be sold were in both cases the same: But as there must always be a larger quantity ready to be sold in the latter case than in the former, therefore I doubt if the laying out of that sum would in the latter case raise their price a quarter *per cent*.

Though I know that reason and common sense have as little to do in the rise or fall of our stocks as they have in most other popular opinions, yet this natural consequence of the great increase of our public funds was, I believe, considered by some people, who sold out as soon as these two funds came to sell at par; and as many had bought more than they could hold, in hopes of selling out at a much higher price than our stocks ever rose to, they were obliged to sell out at what price they could get, which soon brought these two funds to sell again under par and

and so they continued, though the peace seemed every day more and more to be established; for his majesty having ratified the preliminary treaty thus concluded, the duke de Nivernois had on the 24th of November a private audience of his majesty to deliver his credentials. Soon after which we had published in our news papers, the speech made upon that occasion to his majesty by his excellency, which see in ditto Mag. p. 656. And on the 26th the earl of Egremont, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, sent a letter to the lord mayor to inform him, that a messenger was just arrived from Paris, with the French and Spanish ratifications of the preliminary articles of peace, which letter was published that evening in our news papers and may be seen in ditto Mag. p. 576.

Also the same evening his majesty in council ordered a proclamation for declaring the cessation of arms, as well by sea as land, agreed upon between his majesty, the most christian king, and the catholic king, and enjoining the observance thereof; which proclamation was next day published in our Gazette, and may be seen in ditto Mag. p. 656. And in the same Gazette was published his majesty's order in council, declaring, that passes would be delivered as soon as they could be interchanged, to such of his subjects as should desire the same, for their ships, goods, merchandize, and effects, they duly observing the several acts of parliament then in force with regard to trade, or correspondence with France or Spain. The post-office likewise gave notice, on the 30th, that the correspondence by letters between this kingdom and the kingdom of France, was opened, and that the first mail for France would be made up, and forwarded from that office on Monday December the 5th; from whence the said mails would continue to go out on Mondays and Thursdays every week for the future, and convey any letters to and from Spain, Italy, Sicily, Switzerland, Turkey, and his majesty's island of Minorca, as usual in times of peace.

I shall next observe, that our parliament having met on the 25th of November his majesty in his speech from the throne, at the opening of the session,

acquainted them, that his enemies had been brought to accept of peace on such terms, as, he trusted, would give his parliament entire satisfaction; and that preliminary articles had been signed by his minister, with those of France and Spain, which he would order, in due time, to be laid before them.

Accordingly, on the 29th of November, authentic copies of these preliminary articles were, by his majesty's command, laid before both houses whereupon the 9th of December was by both, appointed to take them into consideration; and in both, addresses of approbation were, after long debate, agreed to, in the house of lords by such an apparent majority, that there was no division, and, in the house of commons, upon a division 319 to 65, which division was, by the express order of the house, printed and published in the votes of the house. Both these addresses the reader may see in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 12 and 349.

Upon this occasion, we cannot suppose, that either house entered minutely into the consideration of every particular article: on the contrary, was expressed in the address of the house of lords, they considered the preliminaries as a foundation whereupon such a treaty of peace might be concluded, as would greatly redound to his majesty's honour, and the benefit of his kingdoms. Therefore as such only, it was approved of by both houses; and, consequently, every one without doors was at liberty to object against any particular article and to shew wherein it was wrong or how it might be amended. For the purpose these preliminaries, were soon after printed and published, which the reader may see in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 657. And, as soon as they appeared an objection was made against the 10th article, relative to the East Indies, which was so well founded, the friends of our ministers thought fit to publish an excuse for them, throwing the whole of the blame on our own East-India company, which may be seen at length in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 92. The 7th article relative to Guadaloupe, &c. was also complained of by our merchants,

65. by those of Liverpool, who sent up a memorial against Guadaloupe's being restored, which see in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 602, and against this article, as well as against the 22d article, a petition was presented to his majesty, and a memorial delivered to the secretary of state, by a very considerable number of merchants, trading to the conquered islands, of both which see substance in ditto Mag. 1762, p.

These complaints made several alterations necessary, so that the whole was not settled, and on both sides agreed to, until the month of February, on the 15th of which month Richard Neville Neville, Esq; secretary to the embassy, arrived at London with the definitive treaty, which had been signed at Paris on the 10th, a complete copy thereof may be seen in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 149—158. On the 15th of March one of his majesty's messengers arrived with the ratifications of their most christian catholic majesties, and of the action of his most faithful majesty, which had on the 10th been delivered to the duke of Bedford by the ministers plenipotentiaries of the princes mentioned, in exchange for his majesty's ratification; and, on the 17th, peace was proclaimed with the usual solemnity, and at the usual places in London and Westminster, an account of which may be seen in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 165.

As soon as copies of this definitive treaty could be made, after the ratifications arrived, that is to say, on the 15th of March, it was, by his majesty's command, laid before both houses of parliament, and by both ordered to be upon the table to be perused by the members of the house; but as the preliminaries had before met with a general approbation from both houses, our ministers did not think it necessary to desire any approbation of the treaty, therefore none of their houses thought it incumbent upon them to move for taking the treaty into consideration; and as no such motion was made by any of those who had disapproved of the preliminaries, the treaty remained upon the table without ever being taken into consideration by either house. Perhaps such a motion was thought need-

less by those who had disapproved of the preliminaries, as they did not expect, that any one would disapprove of the treaty who had approved of the preliminaries; but surely many gentlemen might have approved of the preliminaries, as a good foundation, and yet condemn the structure that had been raised upon that foundation; especially as no regard had been shewn to the complaint of the merchants, with regard to the shortness of the time allowed them to sell their lands and estates, settle their affairs, recover their debts, and bring away their effects; for the French and Spanish planters like our own, have seldom much money before hand, and therefore have no way to pay the debts they contract, but by the future produce of their plantations, consequently two or three years was the shortest time that should have been allowed our merchants for these purposes; and it should have been expressly provided, that they should have leave to bring away whatever effects they received in payment of any debt contracted before they could have any knowledge of the treaty. Both these points the French had the more reason to agree to, as they had, by the 8th article of the definitive treaty, taken particular care, that none of the ships sent by our merchants, to any of the islands restored to them, should be concerned in any sort of illicit trade, or in any thing but that of bringing away their effects. Then as to the Spanish island of Cuba, though it was known that very large quantities of goods were sent thither by our merchants, as soon as it was known that the Havanna was in our hands, yet no time was stipulated by the preliminaries for our merchants to recover their debts or bring away their effects, and even by the definitive treaty there was but eighteen months stipulated for this purpose, under the same restrictions with those of the French, which certainly was not a sufficient time, because most of those goods were probably bought up by the Spanish merchants settled at the Havanna, with a view to send them to the Spanish main, as soon as the island was restored to Spain, and consequently could not be paid for until the purchasers had returns from the Spanish main.

Thus

Thus gentlemen might have found reasons for condemning the treaty, though they had approved of the preliminaries; but those who had disapproved of the preliminaries did not, it seems, think proper to run the risk of having the treaty as well as the preliminaries approved of by parliament, therefore they made no motion for taking it into consideration, and consequently by this means our peace with France and Spain was established by at least the tacit approbation of both houses of parliament. And now with regard to the peace between the king of Prussia and the house of Austria, though neither of them were parties to the negotiation between France and us, yet we cannot doubt of their having been informed of what was transacting, and indeed much about, or very soon after, the time that the preliminaries were agreed on between France, and us, they certainly entered into some sort of negotiation: for before the end of November, a suspension of arms for the winter was agreed on between their respective armies in Saxony and Silesia. By this the king of Prussia secured the quiet of his troops quartered in these two provinces, and as soon as he had done this, he sent a considerable army, under General Kleist, into Franconia, where they began to raise heavy contributions, and to take hostages for what could not be advanced in ready money, as also to carry off all the artillery, arms, and ammunition, they could meet with, that appeared to be worth the carriage. And at the same time Baron Plötho, his minister at the diet of Ratisbon, declared, that his master was resolved to treat every prince and state of the empire in the same manner that refused to recall their troops from the Austrian, or what they called, the imperial army.

The suspension of arms between the Austrians and Prussians with regard to Saxony and Silesia, could not certainly have hindered the former from marching their armies into the other parts of the empire, to protect them, no more than it had hindered the latter, from marching their armies into the other parts of the empire to oppress them; but instead of the court of Vienna's ordering their armies to

march and oppose the Prussians, the emperor soon after the beginning of the year 1763, sent a rescript to the diet at Ratisbon, whereby he permitted the princes and states of the empire to withdraw their contingents from the imperial army, and to conclude neutrality with the king of Prussia whereupon the dissolution or dissolution, as it was called, of that army presently began. I am therefore apt to suspect, that this invasion of the empire by his Prussian majesty was privately in concert with the court of Vienna, because, whilst there was an imperial army in the field, the house of Austria could not well enter into any negotiation with Prussia, without the consent and concurrence of the empire, which would have made the conclusion of any treaty of peace a tedious, if not an impracticable affair; and I am the more apt to believe this, as very soon after the dissolution of the imperial army, a congress of ministers plenipotentiary from the courts of Vienna, Berlin, and Warsaw, privately assembled at Huberturg, near Leipzick, where a definitive treaty of peace between the three powers was concluded, on the 15th of February, and the articles of it which related to the empire were communicated to the diet at Ratisbon by an imperial decree on the 25th of the same month, which articles the reader may see in ditto Mag. p. 171.

In the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty we have a manifest proof of the good nature and generosity of the king of Prussia, for he certainly had a much larger sum due to him in the name of contributions, than was due to his enemies from any part of his eastern dominions; and as he had been victorious in most of the battles as well as skirmishes, he had certainly a much greater number of prisoners in his possession, than his enemies had theirs, therefore his so readily agreeing to these articles could proceed from nothing but his natural disposition and his inclination to have all the dismal effects of war cease as much as possible immediately after the restoration of peace. But the conduct of the French in Germany, was a direct contrast to this conduct of

of Prussia; for explaining of which I must observe, that by the article of the preliminaries between France and us, it was stipulated, that after the ratification of the preliminaries the French should evacuate, as soon as it could be done, all the dominions of the king of Prussia in Germany, which they were possessed of, without mentioning to whom they should deliver the possession *. As soon as this article was known at Berlin and Vienna, the queen of Hungary and the king of Prussia began to march large numbers of their troops towards the river Rhine, in order to seize possession of those places which the French were thus to evacuate, which of course would have renewed the war in that part of Germany; therefore it was, by mutual consent between the French and us agreed, that their troops should keep possession until peace was restored between these two states; and the use they made of this indulgence was, not only to detain the hostages they were before possessed of, but to require new or additional hostages for the arrears of all contributions they had formerly imposed; by which they certainly obtained a large sum of money, in the Prussian dominions upon the Rhine, they exacted 175000 crowns from the little district of Creveldt alone, and carried two of its principal inhabitants to Strasburg, as hostages for the payment of what the poor people could not advance in ready money. Hence we may deduce this general observation, that the French, never their lust of money or dominion is concerned, never shew either generosity, humanity, or plighted faith; which seems to be confirmed by their present behaviour towards the Corsicans.

AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

R. Leigh, Essex, Feb. 9, 1765.

I am always ready to offer my service to any poor person, known or unknown, much more anxious to answer, at any time, the calls of those poor sufferers, who call upon me for assistance by

name; and the more so, as I find so few regard them.

To this end I have seriously considered the difficult case of your correspondent, who signs himself J. W. in your Magazine for December last, and which I had done sooner, had I not been prevented by a long and sharp fit of the gout, which, for above a month, confined me to my bed, and rendered me as useless as an infant; and what added to my trouble, was the loss of so much precious time.

My advice is, to try the best Jesuit's bark finely powdered, a dram at a time, twice a day, mixed up in a glass of red wine; but if the powder proves too rough, and sits not easy on the stomach, boil an ounce in a pint of water half away, and add half a pint of red wine, and boil it again about twenty minutes, then strain off the liquor strongly, and take a coffee cup full twice a day.

Get half a pound of soluble tartar, which will cost at the chymist's about three pence an ounce, and take as much as can be heaped on a half-penny, dissolved in a draught of new cheese-whey, every night at bed time.

Boil a handful of the leaves of marsh wormwood stripped from their stalks in a pint of water, twenty minutes, strain it off hot, and put a spoonful of live church-bugs, *alias*, woodlice to it, and let them stand all night, then strain off the liquor, pressing the bugs quite dry, and throw them away: drink a quarter of a pint of this diet drink, warmed, every morning fasting, and an hour or two before dinner. Make fresh as it is wanted. I advise only these three medicines, but they must be continued for a time, if you expect any relief.

The bugs are sold at market for 8d. a pint, or may be found under the bark of old trees. If any of these medicines disagree with the patient, let him forbear till he has consulted me afresh.

The physician administers; nature heals; and may God, in the meanwhile, mercifully grant his blessing.

From the patient's friend

and servant,

JOHN COOK.

Abstract of the Charter of Incorporation of the Society of Artists of Great-Britain.

A R M S. (*See the Plate.*)

THAT is to say, upon a field azure, a brush, a chizel, and a pair of compasses composed fretty, or, over them in chief a regal crown proper: supporters, on the dexter side Britannia, on the sinister concord: crest on a wreath, an oak branch and a palm branch in saltire, in the center of which a chaplet of laurel.

The society of artists of Great Britain to consist of a president, * vice-president, directors, and fellows, for ever hereafter to be a body politic and corporate, and to have perpetual succession; and may have power, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain, to purchase, have, take, acquire, receive, possess, enjoy, and hold to them and their successors, manors, messuages, &c. in fee and perpetuity for life, or years, or otherwise, and likewise authority to hold and enjoy lands, &c. which may be devised, granted, or sold to the said society; and also to purchase, hold, and possess, in mortmain, in perpetuity, or otherwise, to them, or in trust for them, and their successors, for the use and benefit of the said corporation, from any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, or otherwise, not exceeding the yearly value of 1000l. over and above all charges and reprises, and to sell, grant, demise, and dispose of the same for lives or years.

Clause. And to be able to sue and and be sued, as other bodies politic or corporate in Great-Britain.

Common seal as before delivered. With liberty to break, alter, or change the same, from time to time, as they shall think fit.

Clause. Directors to consist of twenty-four persons, whereof the president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary to be four; and that all persons who, within six months from the date hereof, shall be chosen fellows by the first

* George Lambert to be the first president, Francis Hayman to be the first vice president, Richard Dalton to be the first treasurer, Francis Milner Newton to be the first secretary, and James M^r Ardell, George Barret, William Chambers, William Collins, Francis Cotes, Charles Grignion, John Gwynn, Nathaniel Hone, Jeremiah Meyer, George Michael Moser, James Payne, Edward Penny, Edward Rooker, Paul Sanby, Christopher Seaton, William Tyler, Samuel Wale, Richard Wilson, Joseph Williams and Richard Yeo, persons to be named with the above four.

president, vice-president, and directors, therein afternamed; and in all times after the said six months, by the president, vice president, directors, and fellows of the said body corporate, for the time being, shall be fellows of the said society and so called during life, except by the statutes of the said society moved.

Clause. And for the better execution of this grant, we do nominate, constitute, and appoint, George Lambert, &c. as before delivered until the feast of St. Luke next, after the expiration of one year from the date hereof, and from thence till other fit and able persons be chosen into their said several offices and rooms.

Proviso. That the president, vice president, treasurer, secretary, and the rest of the directors, be either painters, sculptors, architects, or engravers by profession, and that all persons to be appointed directors, shall aid, advise, and assist, in the business of the said corporation.

Further clause. Liberty to the said corporation to hold meetings of themselves for the better improvement of the said arts, &c. as often as it shall be necessary within the city of London, or ten miles thereof.

Clause. And that it shall be lawful for the said society, from time to time to nominate and choose, once in every year, fit and able persons, being members thereof, to be president, vice president, treasurer, secretary, and directors, to continue severally until St. Luke's day, next after the expiration of one year from the time of their respective elections, if they shall so long live, or not removed for just cause, and from thence till another be chosen. And in case of the death, or removal of the president, vice-president, treasurer, or secretary, and directors, to choose able persons to fill up such office, and the person or persons so chosen, to continue till the expiration of one year, for which the said directors shall be then chosen.

Clau



ARMS, or common SEAL
OF THE
Incorporated Society of Artists
of GREAT BRITAIN.

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

any day upon which a meeting of the Society had been before appointed, then it shall be lawful for the directors then and there assembled, to elect among themselves a person to be vice president for that meeting only; which vice president shall have the same authority in all respects as the president, and of vice president will actually

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Clause. And in case of the absence of the president and vice president, upon any day upon which a meeting of the society had been before appointed, then it shall be lawful for the directors then and there assembled, being of the number of sixteen or more, to elect among themselves a person to be vice president for that meeting only; which vice president, so elected, shall have the same authority, in all respects, as if the president or vice president were actually present.

And if it shall happen, that the election of the president, or other officers, cannot be perfected on the feast of St. Luke, that they may appoint any other day near the said feast of St. Luke for the perfecting thereof, which shall always be by ballot, and so from day to day till completed.

Further clause. Liberty to the said president, &c. to assemble together in London, or ten miles thereof, as the president shall appoint by summons, or notice, which he is hereby empowered to issue for that purpose, and, when met, shall have power to make statutes, by-laws, and ordinances, necessary and expedient for the government of the said society and every member thereof, which statutes, &c. being repugnant to the laws and statutes of this realm shall be effectually observed and kept, and to do all other things concerning the revenues thereof.

Proviso. No by-law, statute, or ordinance, so made by them, shall be binding upon the said society, until the same shall have been read over and approved of by the majority of the president, vice president, directors, fellows, assembled together for that purpose.

THE AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,
As you have already given some extracts from the *Enquiry into the doctrine concerning libels, warrants, &c.* I hope you can spare room for that author says touching the *habeas corpus*, which is as follows: I have ever regarded the *habeas corpus* both at common law and under the reign of Charles the second, as the

great remedial writs for the delivery of a freeman from unjust imprisonment, either by private violence or public tyranny, and even from just imprisonment in every bailable case. For which reason I hope never to see such a writ trifled with; and that if any lawyer should advise any officer of state to make a fallacious and inadequate return, by saying *the prisoner was not in his custody*, when in truth he had been seized by his order, and in his hands, and was but just gone from thence, by his having sent him to close confinement, where no person could afterwards possibly get at him, in order to ground an application for a second *habeas corpus*: I should hope to see the vengeance of parliament, so soon as the fact was known, lay hold of such a lawyer, and, by its order, commit his body to the same sort of durance; and then come to a resolution, that such a return was a deliberate mockery of justice, and a most audacious perversion of the great law of *habeas corpus*, and make the same the ground-work for a new declaratory and explanatory act upon this head, compelling the man who was served with it, to set forth what he had done with the prisoner, or what was become of him, if he had at any time been in his custody, and happened not to be so at the time that the writ was served upon him; and likewise compelling a judge (as some sort of remedy against close confinement) to award a writ of *habeas corpus* upon the suggestion or motion of any man, who should only say that he believed his friend might be shut up in such a place (although he did not know, nor had ever heard, that he was) and that it was impossible for him to have admission there to ascertain the fact himself. Indeed, in my present way of thinking, it strikes me that such a return, as that before stated, is false and untrue, because, whether I keep a man myself, or send him to any other person to keep, the law must consider him as still in my custody, *qui facit per alterum, facit per se*. I hope we shall never see any chief justice, especially in that great court of criminal process, the King's Bench, who shall deny, or delay, the issuing one of these writs to any man who applies for it, but award the same instantly

instantly, upon the prayer of any one, as a writ of right to which the subject is intitled for asking, by motion of course, without any affidavit whatsoever. In many cases, as, for example, in that of close confinement, it may be impossible for the party either to speak to a friend, send a letter, or make an affidavit, and consequently, if either be required by the court, it will be a virtual denial of the writ. It is a means of defeating the *habeas corpus* act. The requisition of an affidavit puts it likewise in the power of a judge to object to its form or contents, and to say the same is not full enough; and yet, before another can be had, the party guilty of the violence, upon being apprized of what has passed, may, by means of this delay, remove the prisoner to some other place or shuffle him into some other hands, nay, hurry him into a ship and carry him to the East or West Indies, and then all attempt for redress will come too late, and be in vain. An application to the King's Bench for an *habeas corpus* in term-time, used to be esteemed, I remember, a mere motion of course. "Our inheritance is right of process of the law, as well as in judgment of the law." The condition of the subject would be still worse, if any chief justice, instead of granting the writ prayed for, should force the party into the taking of a rule upon the prisoner, to shew cause why he detained the person imprisoned; and this last miserable remedy would still be rendered less adequate, if the person applying was obliged to give notice of such rule to the solicitor of the treasury, as well as to the person imprisoning; and even this again would be still made more grievous, tedious and precarious, if the judge should be critical upon the affidavit of the service of notice, and be extremely rigid in its being most punctually set forth in every the minutest circumstance. What a noble field for delay, evasion and final disappointment, would this open to every committer of violence; and how easy would it be, in the mean time, to dodge the man imprisoned from place to place, and from hand to hand, so as to render it utterly impracticable for any friend to procure his enlargement. A bold and daring minister, might thus easily transport a troublesome prating fellow, to either

India, long before any cause could be shewn upon such a rule. I am informed, that a freeholder, pressed for a soldier under a temporary act of parliament, was two years obtaining his liberty under one of these rules although he did his utmost by money and counsel, during all the time, to push on the hearing of his case upon the merits: Indeed, he had the great good fortune not to have his regiment removed farther than from Falmouth to Carlisle, in the whole time; for had it been ordered abroad, I do not see how he could have had any relief at all, until the end of the war, before which he might have died of disease or been knocked on the head by the enemy. But it would be even much worse, if any judge should take it into his head for six weeks together that noblemen were so great as to be privileged from paying obedience to a *habeas corpus* at all; in short, that a peer could not be attached by the King's Bench for treating the court with opprobrious language, and threatening to shoot the person who executed their writ, if he did not withdraw from his presence; let them touch him if they dare, perhaps he might by-and-by write a letter to them.

But I wish the author had been a little more particular, with regard to what he says of a freeholder's having been pressed for a soldier under a temporary act of parliament; for if it means the case mentioned by the author of the parliamentary history, in your magazine for 1759, p. 126, I plain that the gentleman was not entitled to a *habeas corpus* under the statute of King Charles II: He was entitled only to a *habeas corpus* at common law; and every one knows how tedious the proceedings upon that were, and how long it might have been evaded, as is set forth in the ample, and was the cause of making the said act of King Charles II. made the friends of that gentleman chuse not to bring a *habeas corpus*, but to apply to the secretary at war for an order to have him discharged, upon a fair representation of the case; such an order was presently granted, and upon that order he was discharged from the Savoy, where he was then confined as a recruit.

Whether any other case of the nature happened during the continu-

the said temporary recruiting act, have not been authentically apprised: but if there did, the man's friends might have taken the same method to get him discharged, and would probably have met with the same success; or they might have foreseen, that the method by *habeas corpus* would be both tedious and of uncertain issue; as the man was by his own mistake legally bound into our army; and I cannot find a clause either in the mutiny act or in the said temporary act, from which our court of chancery, and much less any of our courts of common law, could claim a power to give such a man any relief in equity; for most of our common soldiers are, I believe, at first misled by their own mistake.

But now suppose that no other case of the same nature did really happen, this case alone was sufficient for shewing, that a new law was necessary; and accordingly, the very next ensuing session a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill for giving more speedy remedy to the subject upon the writ of *habeas corpus*, which was agreed to in *con. and* the bill accordingly passed that house, a copy of which may be seen in the said Magazine, p. 7; but it was dropped in the house of lords; on which account, it seems, the house of commons could not be prevailed on to continue the aforesaid temporary act, for another year.

What were their lordships reasons for dropping that bill, or by whom those reasons were urged, is not known; but we may know from the court and calendar for 1759, who were then chief ministers of state; and we know that the bill which the house of lords, upon that occasion, ordered the judges to prepare, has never yet been passed into a law; though the house of commons had lately the case of private madhouses under consideration, when it appeared, that persons are often confined in such houses, without being charged with any crime, even without any just suspicion of their being mad; and that, when so confined, it is the established rule of such houses, not to allow them to send letters to their friends or relations; so that it would be very difficult to get an express affidavit of the confined person's being in any particu-

lar madhouse; and if a writ of *habeas corpus* were obtained and served, the person might be immediately removed to another madhouse, whereupon the mad doctor, upon whom the writ had been served, might make a return, *that no such person was in his custody*; consequently, in such a case, if such a return were deemed sufficient, a general search warrant would, I am sure, be much more necessary, than it can ever be in the case of a seditious libel. But I believe, no such thing as a general writ of *habeas corpus* was ever granted.

What this author adds about a judge's taking it into his head for six weeks together that noblemen were so great as to be privileged from paying obedience to a *habeas corpus* at all, must likewise be a mistake, if the author means, that any such thing has happened since the 8th of June, 1757; for on that day the house of lords made it a standing order of their house, *That no peer or lord of parliament, hath privilege of peerage or of parliament against being compelled by process of the courts in Westminster Hall to pay obedience to a writ of habeas corpus directed to him.* Before that time such a doubt might reasonably have happened, especially, if the parliament was sitting at the time; and if it did, it was probably the cause of this standing order.

To conclude, I am afraid, that this author has not inquired so strictly as he ought to have done, into the circumstances and veracity of many of the facts he mentions, which I am sorry for; because it derogates from the force of good arguments, in the opinion of many readers, or prevents their due attention, when they perceive, that the facts are false or misrepresented; for I hope, this author did not resolve to follow the maxim too generally observed by party-writers both in politics and history, *calumniare audacter aliquid adhaerebit.* I am, &c.

Hampstead, Feb. 4th, 1765.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Essex, Feb. 9, 1765.

AMONG all the many diseases distressive to our feeble frame, the Cholera Morbus surely is one of the most frightful, painful, and dangerous; M² being

being a distemper so very acute and deadly, as frequently to destroy a man, be he ever so strong, in the space of twenty-four hours; especially where a physician is not at hand; or when unluckily a wrong method of cure is prescribed; which I am humbly of opinion Etmuller's was, in recommending, in such cases, vomits, purges, and sudorifics, which is just like adding so much oil to the flame. I don't speak this out of disrespect to the memory of so great and judicious a physician, but *multi multa sciunt, sed non omnia*. The most knowing may be out sometimes, and the only thing I dislike in his writings is, that vast number of insignificant recipes so idly crowded together, much fitter to confound than cure, most of which would entirely disappoint us if depended upon; but it might be the fashion of those times; for I would not transgress our motto; *suum cuique tribuito*; and no one can say but it is an honest one.

The Cholera is a most violent and plentiful discharge of a bitter, green, transparent fluid, with bile and other acrid humours, both upwards and downwards by vomit and stool. In short, it is the bilious contents of the liver, and the other juices thereabouts, become acrid, corrupt, and poisonous, which stimulate the solids to such an excessive degree, as kills the patient in a short time, if not by proper means speedily prevented.

This sore distemper appears of itself; for it is attended with most violent vomitings, and a large discharge of ill humours by stool, with a great deal of difficulty and uneasiness; a violent pain in the belly and guts; an inflation and distension; pain at heart; thirst; quick pulse with heat and anxiety; nausea; a contraction of the limbs; a coldness of the extreme parts; fainting fits and convulsions. Cholera is discharged both ways with a great deal of violence; first liquid, pale, yellowish; then thicker, and with more heat, viz. yellow, blue, or blackish.

The cause is any thing that affects the stomach, pylorus, gall-bladder, porus biliaris, and pancreas, or sweet-bread, so as to occasion a great and sudden separation of the bile and pancreatic juice, but it requires some

time till the juices become so very depraved, though siezes at last on a sudden, like a concealed lion rushing out all at once upon its heedless prey.

The symptoms, I say, are of several sorts, as convulsions in the intestines and violent and painful discharges both ways, from the vellications occasioned by the poisonous salts contracted in the gall, consequently great sickness at stomach will follow, with all the other concomitant symptoms aforesaid the pulse being high and quick some times, and, at other times, small and quick, from the irregular circulation of the blood and irritability of the fibres; when it grows high, a feverish indisposition naturally ensues.

A greater quantity is now evacuated than was taken in; the whole body, even the lymphatics, being put upon a drain; which encreases the thirst, nausea, and loathing of a solid food: vomiting or a stool generally following upon each draught of drink. If it continues a few days without killing the patient, a syncope usually ensues, and then convulsions close up the scene. The particular season of the year, in which it chiefly reigns, is, in the middle and end of summer, and scarce rages beyond August; warmth, like as unto viper, adding edge to its venom. When it attends the iliac passion it is known by a bitter taste in the mouth, and the green colour of what is cast up.

This proves much more dangerous than a common vomiting, and diarrhoea, consequently requires more diligence and speed. In a true Cholera Morbus, the diarrhoea usually goes off before the vomiting, which is counted a good sign.

In the cure of this disease the doctor must be as quick as possible, or the patient will be snatched from him in death in a hurry; no time may be lost nor should the physician be absent from the patient till danger is over or death hath determined the matter.

Let their drink be the white decoction of burnt hartshorn, or rather a decoction of oat bread, baked without leaven, or yeast, carefully toasted brown as a berry, but not burnt, which decoction ought to be of the colour of coffee, when it is weak. When oat bread cannot be had, white

bread, or meal, well toasted, will do. This is Dr. Charles Ayton-Douglas's discovery and method, as seen in the 4th vol. of the Edinburgh Medical Essays; article lxxv. suppose both were obtained by boiling the bread in the white drink.

If called in time before the patient is too far exhausted, ply him three or four times with warm water, which they will always throw up: this distends and rinses the inside well, and prepares the bowels for something better. Then let them drink plentifully of the above-said decoction, which their great drought will induce them to do very greedily, and it will sit easy on their stomach. Then use a grain of opium, a grain, more or less, according to the age and strength of the disease and patient.

But if the person be convulsed, and the extreme parts cold, with the pulse weak and intermitting then it is proper to give a strong dose of liquid laudanum, because it takes effect sooner than solid opium; xxv drops for an ordinary person, in an ounce of strong cinnamon water; and afterwards a draught of any wine, that is most agreeable to the patient, mixed with an equal quantity of the decoction of raisins, to quench their thirst.

To prevent a relapse, which the patient is not able to bear, repeat the decoction in a moderate quantity for some days, morning and evening; for, if the opium is of use, and may be continued free with, surely it is here: but care should be taken not to overburden the stomach, or eat any thing but what is of good nourishment, easy to digest, and grateful to the stomach, without fear of rousing up the sleeping disease, when the end might prove more than the beginning.

A spoonful of strong cinnamon water now and then, if free from a fever, will prove a good cordial. If nothing solid can be relished, give raisins, or sago, with pure white wine, sugar, and sugar.

If bilious, or very hot, sanguine, or inflamed, it should not be stopped suddenly. In such a case you may give four or five grains of calomel, or, at least, some camomile tea to puke with. After that, give the anti-emetic decoction of salt of tartar, and juice of lemons, half a dram of the salt

to six of the juice; after it is mixed, and the ebullition is over, add of weak and of strong cinnamon water, each an ounce; dissolve in it one grain of opium; sweeten it a little, and make a draught thereof: to be repeated every five or six hours.

Glysters of mutton, or chicken-broth, or of a whole sheep's head boiled without salt, may be injected every hour; and, after a few repetitions, add to one of them the yolk of one egg; of Venice treacle and of diascordium, each a dram and an half. Give a rhubarb bolus of twenty grains previous to this anodyne glyster.

But, if both the vomiting and purging continue, and excoriate the guts, which you may easily know by the venting of a frothy mucus and blood, with intolerable gripings, let balsam capivi be always injected with the glysters; or, if this be too hot for the constitution, mucilages and oils; and let the broth used for the glyster be boiled to a jelly. Give strong solutions of gum arabic for their ordinary drink, and avoid whatever stimulates in their food. In short, after all, opiates given in proper doses, and duly repeated, are the very last refuge; and if ever they may be freely used in any distemper, it certainly may in a locked jaw and this Cholera Morbus.

If this disease should proceed only from too pungent bodies, used either by way of food or physic, as for instance: horse radish root, or too strong a purge, or the like, and the person be plethoric, then bleed, blister and give gentle cordials, jellies, mucilages, glysters, if necessary, as beforementioned; for the cure must alter as the circumstances do. Sometimes only a vomiting happens, in which case, a due time after the operation of an emetic of four or five grains of the Indian root, or one ounce of its wine, a gentle cathartic of rhubarb may be exhibited; but the most violent kind of Cholera must not be touched with the least ruffling medicines, but be carefully lulled to sleep, and laid quiet by opiates.

If you suspect that a purge cannot be retained on the stomach, give a grain of opium, a quarter of an hour before it be taken. When this attends the iliac passion, the cure is the same with the cure of that.

In general then you see, whatever ill symptoms may follow violent and detrimental purging by antimonials, white hellebore, spurge, or any other drastic purge, all these happen in a Cholera Morbus.

A Cholera which seizes the patient suddenly of its own accord, without any manifest external cause, is most commonly mortal. If it kills not in twenty-four hours, it does in two or three days at farthest. It almost always observes the tertian period, so that it moves from, or is exasperated more or less every third day. The more the excrements recede from their natural state, the more dangerous the disease. It is sometimes epidemic, for which see Sydenham, and very malignant and mortal.

A melancholy instance of this disease I was a very sorrowful witness of once, when our late pious minister, the Rev. Mr. Francis Fordyce, a Scotch gentleman, my best friend, by whom, in 1704, I was baptized, was cruelly carried off by it, in the 72d year of his age, anno 1726; to the great grief and lasting loss of this parish; whose memory is still retained with great respect and reverence, as he was a true primitive priest indeed, and an honour to our church.

As it threatens death so speedily, *principiis obsta*, &c. a weak decoction of ipecacuanha may do much good in a skilful hand. Sperma-ceti, gum tragacanth, linseed oil, Lucatellus's balsam, and the like may be given to advantage; for, by this time, your own reason must tell you that the chief intentions of cure are these four: to obtund the acrimony of the bile and juices; to abate pain; to discharge the peccant matter, and to keep up the strength.

Among the many medicines already mentioned for variety of choice, boil a young fowl in three gallons of water, to be freely drank of, to wash the inside, and obtund acrimony.

If the strength of the patient is exhausted before the physician is called in, (for, I besure, I do not write this critical article for the practice of poor people, nor yet for every ordinary apothecary) though even the extremities are become cold, presently make use of liquid laudanum, for the case will admit of no delay.

For a gentle purgative, to vent the corrosive bile, when proper, give nothing but the best rhubarb, finely powdered, in substance ten or twenty grains; of oil of cinnamon, two drops; rub them well together: take it in a morning mixed up in a glass of warm water. Rhubarb given in a watery vehicle purges more than in a spirituous one.

To conclude: the method of cure for a dysentery, or bloody flux, which hereafter, is suitable for the distemper also; and if there were a similitude, or analogy, between the cause and cure of several diseases, the study of physick would be really infinite and endless.

Your most humble servant
J. Cook, M.D.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Essex, Feb. 9, 1726.

IN your Magazine for December last I see a gentleman of Hants (the profession I suppose) has undertaken to correct my account of the children's chin-cough; which he reckons as pectoral and not a stomachic one, as I do.

I should be obliged to any person who would, at any time, take pains to point out my mistakes, none are wholly without; but, for what he has offered, I see no reason to alter my opinion yet; though I stand always open to conviction.

I was not, for all my silence; sensible his opinion of the seat of the chin-cough is the common and prevalent one; yet I chose rather to adopt the other, and thought I had very good authorities to support me in so doing.

However, as I hate to be dogmatical, I will not positively affirm I am in the right, and my opponent in the wrong, nor yet the reverse; and I am sure no one can sensibly take it amiss to be contradicted with so much candour and politeness. I only wish some able person would start up, and decide this controversy between us.

I will here then give my reasons for what I wrote about the seat of the distemper, and if he can produce better, I shall be glad to see them. In short, if we can but strike out

between us, the result of our
disputations will be both enter-
taining and instructive. The
authorities I produce then,
as a vindication and confirma-
tion of what I assert, as the seat of
the cause of the chin-cough, are, the
famous Etmuller, Waldschmidius,
Lindanus, and our own countryman,
Dr. Allen.

Etmuller writes thus: "We are to
distinguish well whether a moist cough
proceeds from the breast, or the sto-
mach, or the nerves. We are to en-
quire whether the sick feels a stimu-
lus of coughing; whether in the la-
rinx, or the aspera arteria, or the
chest, or lower, about the pit of the
stomach, for the latter intimates a sto-
mach cough, the former a pectoral cough.
If the patient be ordered to breathe
freely, for then he will begin to cough,
the fault is in the lungs, otherwise,
if in the stomach. A sound in cough-
ing, as if it were from below, shews
the lungs affected; if superficial, the
aspera arteria."

None of the practitioners say any-
thing of a stomach cough in adults,
except Lindanus: I have found, says
Dr. Allen, by a great many observations,
that most commonly a cough proceeds
from the stomach; but where the mat-
ter is lodged, and whence it proceeds,
can tell by the sound, which varies
according to the circumstances of the
matter and place; if the matter is
in the chest, and lodged in the stomach, the
cough is very violent, in which scarce-
ly anything is discharged, except they
cough with the greatest force. Every
cough, which is in the beginning dry,
in the process of time becomes moist.

A moist stomach cough is best cured
by emetics and stomachics; mercuri-
us dulcis is proper to purge with;
opium, and balsam of Peru,
when whiles, are also very fit for
the cure. Thus, in the cure of this violent
convulsive cough regard is always
to be had to the stomach; without
treating it can scarce be cured, but
it easily conquered; which to me
is somewhat unaccountable was it
a pectoral case: and I verily think
the *quantia* and *ledentia* in medicine
light indicators of the seat of a
cough.

Finally, as to his objection, that if
the seat of the chin-cough lay in the
stomach instead of the convulsive
cough, an incessant vomiting would
inevitably succeed, it does no ways
follow; for all offensive bodies lying
there do not excite that irregular mo-
tion, but many times require an eme-
tic to remove them: instance muscles,
which occasionally poison some per-
sons upon eating them, and that not
from any inherent poisonous quality
in the muscle itself, which is whole-
some and nourishing food, but from
some accidental circumstances attend-
ing them when received into some
particular stomachs, as by some of its
parts being entangled and detained by
the villous coat of that ventricle;
which, by adhering to the same, and
not yielding to the peristaltic motion
of that bowel, has the same effect as
a gentle poison, and, without remedy
has sometimes proved mortal. This
very cause excites a short tickling
cough, strangulation, irregular circu-
lation, together with several other ner-
vous symptoms, as I have shewn in the
Gentleman's Magazine for March
1762, and for which an emetic too is
an immediate cure. I am the gentle-
man's ready scholar, and

Most humble servant,

JOHN COOK.

*An Account of the new Comic Opera of
The Maid of the Mill. Written by Mr.
Bickerstaff, Author of Love in a Vil-
lage.*

P. E. R. S. O. N. S.
Lord Aimworth, Mr. Mattocks.
Sir Harry Sycamore, Mr. Shuter.
Mr. Mervin, Mr. Baker.
Fairfield, Mr. Gibson.
Giles, Mr. Beard.
Ralph, Mr. Dibdin.
Lady Sycamore, Mrs. Pitt.
Fanny, Miss Poitier.
Theodosia, Miss Hallam.
Patty, Miss Brent.

PATTY, the heroine of this
piece and daughter to Fairfield, a
reputable farmer, tenant to Lord Aim-
worth, was in her infancy taken under
the care of that nobleman's mother, a
most excellent lady, who bred her up
with the greatest tenderness till she
reached the years of maturity, and
gave

gave her every embellishment of education which was suitable to the highest ranks of life. Contrary to the general run of the lowly born, who happily meet with so fortunate a patronage, Patty's humility encreased in proportion as she was distinguished; and every new obligation which she received, instead of exciting the least degree of vanity, inspired her with a laudable ambition of deserving the next; in this manner she grew up, with a person no less beautiful than her mind; and while the uncommon excellence of the former secured her universal admiration, the irresistible attractions of the latter procured her universal love.

All her merit however, was not forcible enough to preserve her repose. Lord Aimworth the son of her patroness, a young nobleman, not much older than herself, whose person and temper bore the strongest correspondence to her own, had made a deep impression on the heart of our amiable villager; but as her good sense painted the prodigious disparity of their situations in the most striking light, and shewed the almost absolute impossibility of a union ever taking place, so her virtue and her gratitude forbid her either to think of consulting any illiberal inclination, or to dream of deluding the son of her benefactress into a match that could not but excite the resentment of his whole family. Actuated by these sentiments, she had prudence enough to conceal her weakness; even though the young nobleman, who entertained the warmest prejudice in her favour, furnished her with repeated opportunities of disclosing the important secret, by the most cordial declarations of tenderness and esteem. Matters were thus situated when Lord Aimworth set out upon his travels; but a melancholy circumstance hastened his return, which was the sudden death of the good old lady, his mother, who was taken so unexpectedly off, that she had not even time to make the smallest provision for her favourite Patty, whom she always declared she would settle very handsomely in the world. On this unhappy event, our beautiful rustic, if she could then be called by that appellation, returned home to her father's, and met with

that warmth of reception, which was so highly due to her deserts.

Patty had not been long at home before Giles, a young farmer of substance in the neighbourhood, made proposals to Old Fairfield, for his daughter, which being looked upon as advantageous, Patty was directed to receive Giles, as a man who was shortly to be her husband. To this she assented from a principle of duty though she was influenced by no motive of love; and the young farmer was accordingly treated with civility and respect.

Just at this very period, Lord Aimworth came down into the country with Sir Harry and Lady Sycamore and Theodosia their daughter. Sir Harry was distantly related to my lord and by his wife's desire, who was passionately fond of rank, endeavoured to bring a match about between Theodosia and his lordship: This he had in a manner effected; and the country journey was principally intended to solemnize the nuptials with the greater convenience.

Lord Aimworth's arrival in the country was no sooner known, than Old Fairfield sent his intended son-in-law, Giles, to ask that nobleman's consent to his marriage, as the obligations which Patty had received from his lordship's family made such a compliment indispensibly necessary: The young farmer accordingly went and mentioned the affair. But now it was that Lord Aimworth found how dear this innocent girl was to his heart. The thought of her approaching marriage awakened a tenderness more exquisite than what he ever felt before. The fear that Patty was inclined to marry the farmer, kindled an instant jealousy; and he was at once embarrassed, afflicted, and ashamed. Patty coming in a little while after to perform her duty, and thank him for all the favours which his family heaped upon her, he entered into a conversation with her; in which he plainly indicated his esteem, and as plainly saw the greatness of hers: But as the pride of nobility would not suffer him to think of matching with a miller's daughter at the very time he was engaged to a young lady of distinction, he took abrupt leave, assuring her however

Feb. 1765. however, that farmer Giles should not stay another year upon his estate.

My lord's behaviour in an instant roused all the sensibility of Patty's soul: she saw she was beloved; and, resolving rather to sacrifice herself to a hopeless tenderness for his lordship than ever think of marrying another man, she took the first opportunity of acquainting Giles, that he must look out for some other wife, for she was determined never to give him her hand: this information quite disconcerted the poor farmer, and he posted directly to old Fairfield to ask his advice; and finding encouragement from this quarter, he resolved not to give over his hopes at a single denial, nor to forego his happiness for one cross word.

In the mean time, Lord Aimworth, whose generosity had soon got the better of his resentment, went down to the mill, and made Mr. Fairfield present of a thousand pounds note to portion off his daughter. The worthy farmer's heart was too grateful to keep so extraordinary an act of beneficence concealed; he blazed it therefore abroad: But the good natured world, instead of admiring his lordship's behaviour, put down his liberality to a very criminal motive, and immediately whispered, that unless he had been pretty familiar with Patty indeed, he never would have made her father a present of so prodigious a sum. Slander has wings uncommonly swift: This report was circulated every where, and in a little time reached the ears of Giles. The young farmer, who scorned to be any man's cuckold, though even in embryo, upon this resigned his pretensions to Patty, and declared his resolution of never marrying at all.

Old Fairfield, almost distracted at the torrent of calumny which was so famously poured out against his family, thought the best way of establishing his character would be to return Lord Aimworth's present; with this view he marched, with his son Ralph and Patty, to my lord's, and telling his lordship the whole state of the case, requested, in terms the most forcible, that he would receive the money again. The generous nobleman, charmed with his spirit, complied with his request; and dismissed him with a pro-

mise of providing an unexceptionable husband for Patty that evening.—'Tis now necessary to step a little back.

Though a match was so very near a conclusion between my lord and Theodosia, neither of them had any great wishes it should succeed; his lordship had yielded rather to the entreaties of friends than the feelings of his heart, and the lady had been in a manner torn from Mr. Mervin, a young fellow of merit, who had formerly the approbation of her father and with whom she was passionately in love, to humour her mother's unaccountable, caprice for distinction and rank. Mr. Mervin hearing which way she had gone, followed her down to Lord Aimworth's seat, and by the help of Fanny, a gypsey with whom farmer Fairfield's son Ralph was very much enamoured, he conveyed a letter to her hands. This she had no sooner received, than she declared her readiness of making an elopement; and it was agreed to procure her the habit of a gypsy, and that that evening should be appointed for the escape.

Mr. Mervin having promised Fanny a handsome sum of money for her services, the gypsey immediately gave herself airs to poor Ralph, treated him with contempt, and hinted as if she was not a little respected by Mr. Mervin. Ralph resolving to spoil sport, went up at once to Lord Aimworth's and discovered all he knew of the affair. My lord upon this immediately wrote a genteel letter to Mr. Mervin, expressing his concern for being the means of interrupting his happiness with Theodosia; and requested he would favour him with his company without delay, as he did not doubt but matters could be settled to the general satisfaction. This letter reached Mr. Mervin's hand just as Theodosia was equipping for her intended flight; he therefore set instantly out for Lord Aimworth's with that lady, where every thing was soon reconciled to his wishes, by his lordship's interposition; and the tranquility of Sir Harry Sycamore's family happily restored. My lord himself being thus disengaged from Theodosia, and convinced that the opinion of united worlds was not to be set in competition with the self-approving consciousness of his own mind, gave his

his hand to Patty, and provided very handsomely for all her relations.

HAVING lately heard so much against general warrants, we shall give our readers the following extract from a pamphlet lately published, intitled, *Considerations on the legality of general warrants*, being one of the best that has been published in their favour.

This author, after a short introduction, enters upon his subject as follows:

"In considering the propriety of a parliamentary regulation of the exercise of general warrants, two objects of inquiry chiefly demand our attention: 1st, Whether in any, and in what cases, such warrants are at present agreeable or contrary to law, for according to that any declaration of the law by parliament must be directed? and how far the liberty of the subject demands further security in that respect by a new law, in case the present law should appear defective? 2dly, What is the proper mode of a parliamentary declaration of the Law, in the event that such declaration should appear sufficient, without any new law?"

With regard to the first of these questions, the legality of the warrant is objected to on two grounds. 1st, On account of the general description of the offenders; and, 2dly, As containing an order for the general seizure of papers. These objections require separate considerations. In all the arguments that have been used against general warrants, the illegality of a general description of the offender has been assumed as an axiom on one side, and rather too easily admitted by the other. It is taken as a self-evident proposition, that these warrants are illegal in every case, unless where the safety of the state is concerned. No one as yet dared directly to doubt of that truth. Will it not then be deemed arrogant indeed if I presume to entertain a doubt of a doctrine so universally received, and to dissent in opinion both from the proposition itself, and the exception added to it?

All the labours of the *Letter upon Warrants*, &c. have not produced a single legal authority in support of

the illegality of those warrants; (I must be forgiven if I cannot consider the *obiter dictum* of a judge at *nisi prius* as an authority in a point of this nature.) I am at liberty therefore to presume that no authority whatsoever can be found for this purpose.

In point of argument and reason, the only objection is the danger to which that form of warrant subjects every innocent person. "It leaves it (it is said) in the power, and at the discretion of every officer, to seize any one he thinks proper; and the innocent are no less exposed to be arrested under that warrant than the guilty." Such is the general objection: how is it founded in the real nature and extent of the warrant?

The warrant contains a specific description of a particular person; that too, which of all others is solely and peculiarly applicable to him, the commission of the offence. How can a warrant to arrest the author or printer of a certain paper, extend to any one who is not the author or printer? Is it not a specific and exclusive description of that person alone? If the messenger, or other officer, arrests an innocent person under such a warrant, he acts no more under the authority of the warrant, than if, under a warrant to arrest John Wilkes, Esq; he had taken up any one of a different name. If an officer is disposed wantonly to transgress his warrant, he may do so, where it is the most special that can possibly be penned, or even without any warrant at all. The question, therefore, is not whether a general warrant is not liable to be abused by the officer? but, whether it gives him authority to do so, or confines the execution of it to the offender alone? Where then is this inherent, this necessary, this innate danger to the public liberty in the form of those warrants?

The slightest consideration will point out to us a variety of cases, in which special warrants cannot possibly be used; many others may occur which human wisdom cannot foresee. Is then the guilty to escape, because no nominal description can be given of him? or is it lawful, in such case, to grant a warrant describing him by other marks peculiar to him alone? Suppose a murder is committed by a per-

son, whose name is unknown in that part of the kingdom: what is to be done? Is the murderer to be left to escape, because a nominal warrant cannot be issued against him? Would the law in such case, hold a general warrant to arrest the person guilty of the murder, to be illegal and a violation of the liberty of the subject? Surely not. The case of murder is put only as an example: The reason, indeed, may perhaps be stronger there than in any other offence, except such as respect the peace or commerce of the state; but the principle extends equally to every other crime. We know of an occasion not very remote, where the most dangerous conspiracy against the trade of the nation was attempted, by seducing away a number of our best manufacturers, and carried on in so secret a way, and at a distance from London, that the secretary of state was obliged to issue a general warrant against all the guilty persons. This was not a case of treason, and if the magistrate had been tied down to a nominal warrant, the conspiracy must have had its full and pernicious effect. Many other such cases, where nominal warrants cannot possibly have effect, must occur to the imagination of every one. How dangerous then would any law be which should tie up the hands of the magistrates, and confine their authority to that special form?

To these arguments, drawn from the nature of the warrant itself, and the variety of cases in which it may be necessary, I must insist on the tacit approbation of those warrants, by the court of King's Bench, on all the occasions, when they have come by *habeas corpus* before the court. It is said, indeed, that the silence of the court proves nothing, because that the judges do not usually give attention to the form of the warrant, unless where a discharge is prayed on account of any irregularity therein. Yet, in the opinion of a most honourable and learned member, who, in spite of detraction, will be ever revered, as excellent in private character, eminent in parliament, eminent in the knowledge, and very high in the practice of the law, such acquiescence, if not warranted by the opinion of the court that the warrant

was legal, implied a breach of duty, and consequently a breach of oath. It is said that the court is not to search for irregularities and defects, but only to judge of those complained of to them. This doctrine I can by no means admit to be true. The practice otherwise is frequent. Questions of law are frequently determined in favour of one or other of the parties upon reasons never thought of at the bar. Objections to pleadings (of all others the most undeserving of the spontaneous interposition of the judges) are often taken and determined by the court, though neglected by the counsel. Whoever will look into the reports, or attend the courts of law, will find the truth of this assertion. But whether it be so or not in other matters, in the case of prisoners brought before the court by *habeas corpus*, and who, by order of the court, are to be discharged, or detained in imprisonment, either in the custody of a public goaler, or of the bail (for bail being a restraint of liberty, is considered in law as an imprisonment, and the person to be in the custody of his bail) I should clearly think, that the court is bound to attend to every circumstance of the commitment, and, if the person is illegally imprisoned, to discharge him. If the commitment is illegal, what right has the court to take bail? The law says he is a free man; can the court then legally detain him under any restraint? If a prisoner was to be brought before the court by *habeas corpus*, committed by a person who was no magistrate, or without any offence specified in the warrant, and on such commitment was, from his own ignorance, or that of his counsel, to offer bail, would it be excuseable in the court to take advantage of that ignorance, and detain him under an imprisonment which the law declares is absolutely illegal? If then it is the duty of the court to discharge every prisoner brought before them under an illegal commitment, is not every instance where they have done otherwise in the case of general warrants, an authority in favour of the legality of that form of warrant? This at least must be allowed, even if the inattention of the court, in point of fact, was to be admitted,

mitted, that the illegality of the warrant is not of so gross a nature as it is represented to be; for no one, I believe, will go so far as to say that the court can legally detain in custody a person committed by a warrant, the illegality of which is so glaring, as must strike every one at the first blush. But whatever inference may be drawn from the silence of the court, it is impossible to deny that which arises from the acquiescence of the counsel in the legality of such warrant, in every case where they have prayed admission to bail, instead of a discharge; and in the multitude of such commitments that have been brought before the court, not a single instance is to be found where a discharge was prayed on account of that objection to the validity of the warrant.

If then there is no legal authority against the validity of such warrants; if the danger to the subject is a mere phantom of imagination; if general warrants are necessary in many cases, even of misdemeanour; if the silence of the court of King's Bench, and the acquiescence of counsel, is an admission of their opinion, may I not on those grounds presume to defend the legality of the warrant in question?

Those who so warmly maintain the contrary doctrine, admit the exception of cases of treason; but if their principle is just, it extends to treason as much as any other case, and the exception is absurd. Are not the innocent exposed to the same danger from the generality of the warrant in cases of treason, as where the offence is only a misdemeanour? Can the publick safety ever require a general warrant, where a special warrant, can be used? The distinction, therefore, if there was any, could not be between cases of treason and other offences, but between those where special warrants can, and where they cannot be effectual to lay hold on the guilty person.

After all that has been said, I will admit that I by no means approve of general warrants where special can be of effect; because the want of a nominal description may undoubtedly be sometimes the accidental means of bringing innocent persons into trouble,

without any bad intention either of the magistrate or officer. I allow therefore the preference of nominal warrants in point of expediency; though general rules of law cannot so yield to particular circumstances as to depend on the mere possibility of an inconvenience; the inconvenience too of the most trifling nature, because if executed on the guilty person no injury is done; if on any other, it is without the sanction of the warrant, the offending officer is amenable to the law, and a jury of his country will give due satisfaction to the party injured.

It has been asserted, that *general warrants* have been frequently condemned by former parliaments. The writer should have supported his assertion by examples. The resolution in Scroggs's case, the only one cited to this purpose, is not at all applicable to the general warrant now in question. In that of Scroggs not only the persons were not specified, but even the offence left in general. It gave authority to arrest the authors &c. of all seditious libels, &c. which should thereafter be published. So that it not only left it to the officers to judge what papers were libellous, what not, but extended to offences not yet committed. I need not observe on the manifest difference between that warrant and the present; yet the public has been made to believe it a case directly in condemnation of that issued by Lord Halifax.

From the above premises, these conclusions necessarily follow, 1st, That general warrants for the seizure of offenders are not contrary to law; and therefore if the parliament is to make any declaration of the law in this respect, it must be in favour of the warrants. 2^{dly}, That there is nothing dangerous to the subject in that general form of warrant; that in many cases such warrants are necessary; that it is impossible for all the wisdom of human legislation to foresee in what cases they may be necessary, in what not, as it does not depend on the degree of the offence, but the circumstances of particular cases; that law therefore to regulate and restrain the future exercise of such warrants, might be productive of the most inconvenient and fatal consequences.

The NORTH-BRITON. No. CXXXV.

Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.

AFTER a quotation from Mr. Locke's *treatise on government*, adapted to his subject, the writer of this letter to the North Briton says:

"These judicious observations and unanswerable arguments of Mr. Locke, will be read with the highest pleasure, by every subject of the crown of Great Britain, when he reflects that the grand point here established is, by the constitution of the government under which he lives, effectually secured to every member of the community; and will continue his birth-right as long as that constitution shall remain inviolate and in its full vigor. But let it be remembered, that it will be in vain to claim this right, although the title to it be ever so indisputable, when we have by carelessness or complaisance once quitted possession of that power which must maintain it.

"The house of commons is the guardian of the rights and liberties of the commons of Great Britain, a third part of the legislative power, and one of the three estates of the kingdom; which being instituted as checks and counterpoises to one another, for the better securing our liberty against all, have their distinct and separate rights, privileges, and powers, as well as common, which ought to be kept sacred and inviolate; otherwise our constitution is lost. For whensoever any one of these becomes subordinate to, and dependent upon either of the other, the Civil Balance, wherein lies our security, is destroyed.

"All attempts upon the rights of any of these are dangerous to the whole, especially those of the commons; who being vastly the majority, and the only indispensibly necessary part of a commonwealth, their safety and security ought to be consulted and provided for, before that of any branch and even against it, if ever they shall happen to be inconsistent. Our constitution itself, so long as it shall be preserved unbroken, is a sufficient guard against any invasion upon any of them, by open violence; no one of the three estates being intrusted with so much power as to be able forcibly to take

from either of the other, any of their rights." *Hist. of the parl. 1700.*

The greatest or only privilege the commons of Great Britain have reserved to themselves, which can secure their freedom, and their independence as a branch of the legislature is, the power of granting money for the use of government; of appointing the manner in which it shall be raised and the purposes to which it shall be applied: which includes also a right to be informed afterwards how it has been disposed of.

The strength of this barrier to the liberty of the subject is so secure and effectual, and has in fact proved so insurmountable an obstacle to the schemes of ambitious and despotic men, that all their wit (which, with respect to the present, heaven knows is very small at best!) has been more than once employed in endeavours to remove it, either by force or artifice; though, thank God, hitherto without success. Ministerial attempts for this purpose, when obstinately pursued, (besides the public vengeance upon themselves) have already cost one — his head, and another his crown.

It ought here to be mentioned to the honour of the representatives of the commons of Great Britain, that, even in the most complaisant times, the house of commons has never yet betrayed its trust in this most interesting case; but has always most strenuously defended this just and truly important right of the commons. Nay, when necessity has required it, they have resisted, even unto blood, rather than submit to that unconstitutional claim of the crown, a power of levying money, and imposing taxes upon the people, under pretence of prerogative. And at last when the government was dissolved by James the second, the agents for the kingdom, even in that emergency, nobly stood out from electing William the third their king (although they looked upon him with gratitude as their deliverer) until he had agreed to the following condition, among others, particularly inserted in the declaration of right:

"That levying money to or for the use of the crown, by pretence of prerogative, or without grant of parliament, for longer time or in other manner

manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal."

I hope I may now, without offence, say, that a king of Great Britain has no such prerogative. It is a prerogative of the subjects of Great Britain to tax themselves; a prerogative committed in trust by them to their representatives; and is, perhaps, the only prerogative they have, effectually to secure their independence as a branch of the legislature. If this is once given up, all pretence to liberty and property afterwards must be ridiculous; and will certainly be treated as such, even by those men, who are ready enough to promise very fair beforehand, in order to obtain an indulgence with a power which promises so very much to the aims of ambition but which a free people, whilst they continue in their senses, will never trust into the hands of the executive of the government.

Those who are most desirous of such power, are least fit to be intrusted with it. They ask for they know not what. If they should obtain their request; in the first act, the world would probably be set on fire; but the next would certainly end with finding themselves involved in the fate of Phaeton.

I am at a loss to reconcile with the declaration of rights, and those revolution principles upon which our constitution stands, the levying money and laying taxes upon the British subjects in the West Indian islands, by virtue of the prerogative royal, for the use of the king, his heirs and successors.

It is probable that many of your readers will stare at this intimation, not believing it possible for a ministry, at this time of day, and under a British king, to run so precipitately upon their own ruin. But that I may not appear to talk without book, and as I am unwilling to misrepresent the case, I will give you an extract from one of the letters patent, which may serve as a sample of the other four.

"Whereas the island of Tobago was conquered by us during the late war and has been ceded and secured to us by the late treaty of peace, &c.

We have thought fit, and our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby, by virtue of our prerogative royal, or-

der, direct and appoint, that an impost or custom of four and an half per cent. in specie, shall from and after the 29th day of September next ensuing the date of these presents, be raised and paid to us, our heirs and successors, for and upon all dead commodities of the growth and produce of our said island of Tobago that shall be shipped off from the same.

And we do hereby require and command the present governor and commander in chief, and the governor and commander in chief for the time being, and the officers of the customs in our said island of Tobago now and hereafter and for the time being and all others whom it may concern, that they do respectively take care to collect, levy and receive the said impost or custom according to our royal will and pleasure signified by these presents. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself, at Westminster, the 20th day of July, in the fourth year of our reign,"

By writ of privy seal,
&c. &c. &c.

As I have intimated above, this extract may serve as a sample of the other four patents, viz. for St. Vincent, St. Dominica, Grenada, and the Grenadines; except that with regard to Grenada, &c. where the French had laid a poll-tax upon the inhabitants, that poll tax (if I am not misinform'd) is also continued upon them, by their respective patents, over and above the four and an half per cent. before mentioned.

As this is plain matter of fact, let it speak for itself. I cannot say much in support of it. And all I have been able to meet with, as a plea in justification, is, that these were conquered islands, and by their capitulations agreed to be upon the same footing as the Leeward Islands with regard to taxes, &c. and therefore have virtually consented to this tax, which some of the Leeward Islands pay. Consequently they have no right to complain that the ministry have taken them at their word.

It is not my business to enter into the propriety or universality of such a sort of consent, or how far the terror of some can in justice bind the property

property of all. I will only say that if the inhabitants should speak for themselves, we might probably hear some shrewd objections to it. But the grand defect of this plea in justification, is that it appears to be entirely foreign to the point. For the question is not, what the inhabitants of those islands may, or may not have reason to complain of; but the true and important questions in this case are; in what hands has the British constitution entrusted the power of levying money?—For what end is it there placed?—And what power does it allow the executive of the government to exercise in our foreign colonies, so as to secure our own safety at home, and their prosperity abroad?

The power of levying money never was, nor ever can, in a free government, be with safety placed in the hands of the supreme executive, unless mankind, in general, had fewer passions and more wisdom than by experience appears to have fallen to their share. As the supreme executive is necessarily at his command the united force of the whole community, for the purposes of peace and order at home, and defence against foreign enemies; if the power of raising money also, was put into the same hands, I should be glad to know what can secure that community, under a bold minister against the severe scourge of despotism. That favourite instrument for this purpose, a standing army, could be in his own power to keep, or not, as he might see occasion.

This mischief has been most wisely provided against by that mixed legislature, of which the happy constitution of Great Britain is composed. (if I may be allowed to repeat what has before been taken notice of) the continuance of this blessing depends upon preserving the due balance of the three estates; which cannot be done, without preserving pure and untouched the respective privileges of each.

The great, perhaps only, privilege the commons have to support their dependance, is (as I observed) the power of raising money, when they think it necessary, or useful. If this power once be gone, all must go with it, and a dissolution of the government ensue. For this reason it is,

that the house of commons have always guarded this privilege with so jealous and judicious a watchfulness as never to suffer the house of lords to add even an amendment to a money-bill. And we are encouraged by experience to trust with confidence in both houses of parliament, that they will never suffer such a dower to invest in the crown, which would be equally dangerous to both, as it must in time render the crown intirely independant on both.

This is a case, which most properly falls under their cognizance, and therefore, sir, we will, with all humility, leave it to their enquiry, wisdom and care. And there may it rest in peace and security that all will be done that may appear necessary, or expedient for the preservation of our excellent constitution.

I will conclude with mentioning some facts, which I suspect have been unattended to, or mistaken; and from that mistake, perhaps this blunder of the ministry has happened.

On the 12th of September, 1663, the assembly of the island of Barbadoes granted a duty of four and a half *per cent.* in specie, on all dead commodities, of the growth or produce of the said island, exported from the same; and granted it for the support of the government in the island, and for building and repairing forts, &c. necessary for the defence of the island.

In the year 1664 the several islands of Nevis, Montserrat, and St. Christopher's did the same.

And the assembly of the island of Antigua, on the 19th of May, 1668, granted it also in that island. And these are the only islands which have ever yet been subject to it.

It is very clear that thus far there was no claim of a prerogative of the crown in the case: All was done by acts of their own assemblies, the representatives of the commons there.

The reader must have taken notice that these duties were granted in Charles the second's reign. And it is very remarkable that, though the island of Jamaica (which was a conquered island) stood out, and would not consent to this duty there, yet the ministry of those times had more wisdom than to claim a power to do it by

by virtue of the prerogative royal. The fatal consequence of such a measure was not yet out of their memory. Therefore that island has been exempt from it to this day.

It must be acknowledged, that the ministry of a future reign had a view of this kind, with respect to Jamaica, about the year 1717. But, whilst it was under consideration, the attorney general (who was afterwards lord Lechmere) was consulted upon the case; and gave it as his opinion, that any person who should advise his majesty to such a measure, would be guilty of high treason. The consequence was, the ministry wisely dropped what they had weakly designed. This opinion, if I am not mis-informed, is now in being in Mr. Lechmere's hand-writing.

With regard to the capitulations of those which were conquered islands, all I have to say, is, the capitulations

agreed to, could bind the respective contractors no longer than during the *interregnum* (if I may so call it) of the capitulation. When they were annexed to the British crown, they became intitled to the privileges of a British government.—But when Tobago was conquered, or by what general or admiral, or what the capitulation was, or in what Gazette it was published, are now so entirely out of my memory, that I must leave those circumstances to be more particularly enquired into by my superiors.

HAMPDEN.

As a confirmation of the truth of the fact that such letters patent have issued, the writer has added a true copy of the first article of the printed instructions dispatched (as he is told, about two months ago) by the commissioners of the customs here, to their officers in the respective islands.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

V E R S E S

Addressed to Miss ———, of Birmingham.

SHOULD the gay muse, by fancy's
pow'r inspir'd,
By virtue prompted, and by beauty fir'd,
With the new year an humble off'ring bring,
And tune her artless lyre your praise to sing?
Say, will you deign a list'ning ear to lend,
And, though you blame the bard, excuse the friend?

Handmaid to truth, the muse disdains to raise
A trophy vain of prostituted praise:
No slave to pride, no fool to fortune, she;
Free are her numbers, as her thoughts are free.

Let courtly verse, by venal bards bestow'd,
In flattering strains compose the birth-day ode;

Let Cam's and Isis' sons beset the throne,
Before the virtues of the prince were known
By public acts: e'er Scotland's mighty thane
Had rais'd the glories of his future reign,
Sheath'd the just sword, restrain'd the rage
of war,

And hurl'd down victory from her rapid car!
See how they ransack ev'ry distant land
For language which no king can understand;
The muses bound in chains they captives bring,

Constrain'd in voices, not their own, to sing.
A Babel strange!—such harsh discordant notes

As please Dutch ears, or swell in Welch-
men's throats!

Howl, howl ye wolves! bray loud ye long
ear'd race,

And save Jove's daughters from this foul din
Let them, releas'd, their native seats regain,
There tune, when virtue bids, their sacred
strain!

Rous'd at her call, forth from the graceful
band

My muse appears, and waits her high command
In vain the wealth of India tempts the view
Thy gems Golconda, and thy gold Peru,
Here lose their influence:—to command
strain,

Rank, titles, pow'r, and beauty plead in vain
Not e'en those charms, fair nymph, shall
round thee play,

Can bribe her voice, or animate her lay.
No—'tis the virtue that adorns thy mind,
The polish'd manners and the sense refin'd
The gen'rous heart, which makes the muse
bestow

Relief on age and want—the tears which
In pity for the wretched, and express
A noble grief for virtue in distress.
Merits like these distinguish'd honours claim
And these the muse shall crown with de-
less fame:

In Waller's verse thus Saccharissa lives,
And thus the bard partakes the praise he
But while these pleasing themes
thoughts employ,

Why heaves the bosom with a boding fear
'Twas night—when sleep his precious
bestows,
And gives to weary toil a sweet repose:

All nature silent lay—when fancy's pow'r,
That rules the midnight solitary hour;
(That makes the fearful swain with horror
spy [cry!])

The sheeted ghost and hear the screaming
Imperfect slumbers o'er my senses shed;
Among the gloomy mansions of the dead
Forlorn I roam'd—when lo! before my eyes
A sad majestic spectre seem'd to rise;
The muse of woe, Melpomene confess'd,
By her pale aspect and her sable vest.
Oath bard, she cries, dar'st thou, presumptuous,
aim,

By praising mortal charms to merit fame?
And know'st thou not the frail uncertain state
Of life's short span, and beauty's shorter
date? [day
How soon those blooming charms admir'd to
anguish and fade obnoxious to decay?
Behold this spot, where now in silence lie
Those that have pleas'd the ear, and charm'd
the eye!

Vain is the warrior's arm, in battle strong,
Which made hosts tremble—vain the tuneful
tongue

Shrunk to dust! Not ev'n the muse
could save [grave!

Her much-lov'd * Churchill, from the gloomy
book to thyself—hast thou forgot how late,
Thy soul stood shudd'ring on the verge of fate;
In sad suspense, while agonizing pain

Werd thee to wish for death yet wish in vain!
Thy courage sunk, thy reason struck with awe,
And nature just resign'd to nature's law!
O'n the bright nymph, to whom thy praise
is paid,

Some dire disease perhaps may soon invade
And shake her frame; like the fierce wind
that blows

From the keen north, and blasts the vernal
rose:

Thinks I see the lustre leave her eye,
And convuls'd methinks I see her lie!
That tongue can tell each wretched parent's
woe, [rows flows

While down their cheeks the streaming sor-
row! spare stern destiny! such early bloom;
O! have kind heav'n! such virtue from the
tomb!

And she lie wrapp'd in everlasting sleep
While ev'ry friend, and ev'ry muse must
weep? [mourn,

Give the sad task in plaintive verse to
plant an annual gland round her urn:
Here, on the sacred earth, the muse shall
flow,

Flowers ever fresh, while tears for ever flow!
Shock'd at this thought, while thus the
goddess spoke,

All horror seiz'd me, and my slumbers broke:
More, oh! muse, such dismal scenes dis-
close,

Haunt the mind with visionary woes:

* This celebrated genius, when living, wrote with such rapidity, that we had scarce time to
set out his excellencies; but now he is dead, and we can have no more from him, his works will be
lost and admired.

Feb. 1765.

Let not false terrors—or corroding care,
Disturb those joys which reason bids us share.
And lo! the object of this verse appears
Again in health, and dissipates our fears:
Thus when the angry elements invade
Summer's fair scenes, and with a dreadful
shade

Scowl o'er the landskip, while descending rains
In torrents pour, and deluge all the plains;
Jove's thunder rolls; beneath the tempest's
pow'r [flow'r]

Bends the full grain, and droops the blooming
The pensive swain, fled to some shelter, hears
The raging storm, and for his harvest fears:
But when the sun with his enliv'ning ray,
Dispels the darkness and restores the day,
Nature revives—fresh verdure decks the fields,
And ev'ry flower a sweeter fragrance yields:
The hills and vales resound with rural strains,
And conscious transports fill the j-ysul swains:
So joys each friend to see thee now restor'd,
To bless thy parents hospitable board.

Long may'st thou live to justify these lays,
Long health and pleasure crown thy future
days!

And when, by nature's law, devouring time
Invades those charms and withers all thy
prime;

May'st thou, exempt from pain, feel no decay,
But like the breeze of summer pass away;
On angels wings thy soul triumphant rise
To her blest mansion in thy native skies!

E'er that day comes, in distant fate en-
roll'd, [cold

This heart shall cease to beat—this hand lie
Beneath the tomb:—yet shall this verse re-
main,

And from thy praise immortal honours gain.
Jan. 23, 1765.

*The Ladies of Buckingham Boarding School, at
Miss D—'s Departure from thence, wrote a
Civil Letter each, in which they lamented the
Loss of their Schoolfellow. As it would
have been very tedious to have thanked each
individual, she sent the following Lines as
Thanks to the whole.*

TO you, dear girls, all health, all joy I
send, [friend;

And thanks for each epistle, each good
May such good-nature reign in ev'ry breast,
Till ev'ry soul, like mine, be amply blest,
May I such happy periods still renew,
As those sweet hours and days I spent with
you!

In ev'ry school, may such endearments
reign, [plain,

Where great indulgence bids you not com-
Where ev'ry branch of work is learn'd with
ease,

We love the teacher, and the precepts
please;

Where

Where our dear mistress not less wise than good,

By the best rules makes learning understood:
With pleasure her commands still, still obey,
Applaud her judgment, own her gentle sway;
Let emulation warm each youthful heart,
And pliant nature be improv'd by art.

Fix'd in my chair, a female bard I sit,
By turns look up, by turns view what I've writ;

These, as my first, accept these grateful lays,
Just as you think they merit give them praise,
And by experience taught, some future time,
To your good school, I'll send a better rhyme.
M.—D—U.

A R E B U S.

ONE sixth of a measure of very great use;
One sixth of the greatest of fines produce;

Two thirds of a fowl that loveth the night;
One third of a snare which oft gives delight.
These properly joined, you'll readily find,
The name of a nymph, who's loving and kind.

R. LANGLEY.

V E R S E S on the E V E N I N G.

THE glimm'ring landscape fades to sight,
While ev'ning shades prevail;
And Luna, clad in lustre wan,
Glides gently through the dale,
The sun, retiring, sinks to rest,
And streaks with gold the hills,
While on the bosom of the rose
Refreshing dew distills.
While ev'ning spreads her dusky veil,
And hides the distant fields,
The thoughtful, reas'ning mind can taste
The sweets retirement yields.
Here meditation sooths the soul,
While nature's wonders shine,
To think upon their Author great,
And bless the Hand divine.

S O N G.

THYRSIS, a kind and artless youth,
Pursues, with fervency and truth,
Cloe, divinely fair:
She, sweetly innocent and gay,
Will talk of him the live-long day,
But with a careless air.

To Love's soft tale, the gentle maid
Will lend a willing ear, 'tis said,
And listen for a while:
Yet Cloe, sure, will only prove
The joys of friendship, not of love,
So answers with a smile.

The Swain complains, he is not blest,
While Cloe, in her frigid breast,
The soft return conceals:
Always too easy, never kind,
To him insensible and blind,
Nor thinks what Thyrsis feels.

Cloe be kind in time, refrain
To fill a generous mind with pain;

A secret I'll impart:
With gentle looks your lover meet,
Be tender, yielding, yet discreet,
This, this, will keep his heart.

Chichester, Sussex, Feb. 11.

EXTRACT from DR. GOLDSMITH'S TRAVELLER, a Poem.

E N G L A N D.

STERN o'er each bosom reason holds its state.

With daring aims, irregularly great,
I see the lords of human kind pass by
Pride in their port, defiance in their eye
Intent on high designs, a thoughtful band
By forms unfashion'd, fresh from nature's hand;

Fierce in a native hardness of soul,
True to imagin'd right, above controul,
While ev'n the peasant boasts these rights
And learns to venerate himself as man.

Thine, freedom, thine the blessings partur'd here,

Thine are those charms that dazzle and endear
Too blest indeed, were such without all;
But foster'd ev'n by freedom ill's annoy:
That independence Britons prize too high
Keeps man from man, and breaks the social tie;

See, though by circling deeps together held
Minds, combat minds, repelling and repell'd;

Ferments arise, imprison'd factions roar,
Repress ambition struggles round her shore
Whilst overwrought, the general system
Its motions stop, or phrenzy fires the whole.

Nor this the worst. As social bonds decay
As duty, love, and honour fail to sway,
Fictitious, bonds, the bonds of wealth and law
Still gather strength, and force unwilling
Hence all obedience bows to these alone,
And talent sinks, and merit weeps unknown
Till time may come, when stript of all
That land of scholars, and that nurse of art
Where noble stems transmit the patriot flame
And monarchs toil, and poets pant for fame
One sink of level avarice shall lie,
And scholars, soldiers, kings, unhonour'd lie.

Yet think not thus, when freedom's name is said,
I mean to flatter kings, or court the great
Perish the wish: for, only satisfy'd,
Above their pomps I hold my ragged pride
But when contending chiefs blockade the throne,
Contracting regal power to stretch their arms
When I behold a factious band agree
To call it freedom, when themselves are free
Each wanton judge new penal statutes
Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law;

The wealth of climes, where savage nations
roam, [home;
fill'd from slaves, to purchase slaves at
Fear, honour, justice, indignation start;
Fear off reserve, and bare my swelling heart;
Till half a patriot, half a coward grown,
fly from petty tyrants to the throne.

ODE, performed at the Castle of Dublin
on the Queen's Birth Day.

By Benjamin Victor, Esq;

RECIT.

IBERNIA grace the appointed day,
Prepare! and tune thy antient lyre!

Your notes the echoing vales shall sound
and Charlotte's name shall fill the choir.

DUETT. and CHORUS.

come, thou laughter loving power.

deeds of the festive hour,

ly mirth and bring along

lithsome sport and jocund song,

to welcome in th' auspicious day!

Then glad Ierne tunes her harp to pay,

to Charlotte's name the tributary lay.

AIR.

With every brightest virtue crown'd,

Adorn'd with every grace:

reigns, by grateful nations own'd

The sovereign of her race.

CHORUS.

the powers who watch o'er Britain's throne,

look from your sphere of glory down!

look down, and hear a people's prayer!

protect and guard this royal pair,

Charlotte and George by heaven design'd

to bless each other and mankind.

no malignant cloud their days o'er cast;

each new hour be happier than the last.

RECIT.

at happy queen! to thee is given,

the first, the choicest gifts of heaven!

Oh! happy mother! soft transporting name

more than all that swell the rolls of fame!

DUETT.

happy Charlotte shall thy name

in Britain's latest annals shine;

in her duty to thy fame,

shall pleas'd Ierne fail to join;

Ierne faithful to the Brunswick line.

CHORUS.

send to heaven this fervent prayer,

serve and bless the royal pair!

DUETT. and CHORUS.

come, thou laughter loving power,

deeds of the festive hour,

ly mirth! and bring along

lithsome sport and jocund song,

to welcome in th' auspicious day!

Then glad Ierne tunes her harp to pay,

Charlotte's name the tributary lay,

RIVAL SHEPHERDS, or the CHOICE.

A Pastoral.

AYS Collin to Phoebe, while making of

hay,

as Phoebe resolve me, and do no say nay?

Sin I'll rise with the lark, and I'll roost with
the crow, [say no?

And court yow the day long, why wun yow

PHOEBE.

Yow teaze me, and plague me, quite out o'
my life,

Mun I'll, tho' I like yow not, make yow a
wife:

Young Roger (when milked) will bring hoame
my peayle, [calq.

On Sunday too treats me with cheesecakes and

COLLIN.

When churning the butter or pressing the
cheese, [peas.

When washing your dishes, or shelling of
I'll oft steal from my flock, in oth' window

I peep,

[can sleep.

And for theanking of yow, love, I'll neaver

PHOEBE.

In yon cottage so neat, with the trees full of
bloom, [room,

Pears, apples, and plumbs, and a delicate

Roger kiss'd me, and hugg'd me, and swore

it should be,

A lodging for no other female but me.

He kisses so sweetly I'll cannot deny,

Shou'd he ask for a thousand, nea, true-

ly, not I;

Then teaze me no more, for we ne'er shall
agree, [ha'me.

Seek another may please yow—yow shanno

COLLIN.

Con Roger attend on heat flock wet or droye,

Con he wash, can he shear, con he cure from

the floye,

[he stack,

Con he reap, con he mow, con he pitch, con

In nothing oan Roger need I'll turn my
back.

Tho' he han a cottage, yet I'll better able,

In knowledge and labour to furnish your table,

With the sweat o' my browe, I'll resolved to
troye,

And purchase a cottage for Phoebe and I.

Strephon on Valentine's Day, and Chloe his
lovely Valentine.

THIS the day (by custom taught)

Each by t'other sex are sought;

Men, or women, first they meet,

For their Valentine they greet.

You, the first by Strephon seen,

Exquisite thy air and mien,

Surely you, an angel meant,

Here, on embassy art sent:

If a woman! grant this ease.

Teach me, fair one, how to please;

Either mortal, or divine,

Bless thy captive Valentine;

We should gayly toy and play,

This is Cupid's holliday:

Ev'ry bird selects his mate,

Ev'ry maiden tries her fate?

Thanks to fortune, you're my lot,

All the rest I value not.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.



SATURDAY, JAN. 26.

Royal charter passed the great seal for incorporating the society of artists of Great Britain. (See before, p. 88.)

SUNDAY, 27.

The coroner's inquest, upon the body of Mrs. Chaworth, who was killed some days before, in a duel, at the Star and Garter, in Pall mall, by lord Byron, brought in their verdict manslaughter. That nobleman has absconded.

MONDAY, 28.

His majesty gave the royal assent to the bill for continuing the importation of Irish provisions.

TUESDAY, 29.

Mr. A'derman Janssen, being sworn into the office of Chamberlain, resigned his gown. [This worthy man, upon the decease of his elder brother Sir Abraham, coming into possession of an annuity for life, of 500l. per ann. has, agreeable to his late noble declaration, advertised the sale thereof for the use of his remaining creditors.]

WEDNESDAY, 30.

Being the anniversary of king Charles's execution, the bishop of Carlisle preached before the house of lords; Dr. Hinde before the Commons, and Mr. King, before the lord mayor, &c. &c.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

Bras Crosby, Esq; one of the sheriffs, was elected alderman of Bread street Ward, in the room of Mr. Janssen. Sheriffs appointed by his majesty in council for the year 1765.

Berks, John Archer, Bed. Richard Edwards. Bucks, William Backwell. Cambergh, Samuel Irton. Chesh. Hon. John Smith Barry. Camb' & Hunt, Thomas Cokayne. Corn. William Churchil, Devon. Paul Orchard. Dorset. John Pinney. Durb. Joseph Greaves. Essex, William Mildmay. Gloucest. Robert Dobbins Yate. Hertf. Bibye Lake, Heref. William Vaston, Kent, Sir Rich Betenson, Bart. Lanc. John Walmsey, Esq; Leicest. Ambrose Saunders, Linc. Thomas Williamson. Monm. Solomon Jones. Northumb. Matthew Forster. Northamp. John Harper. Norf. William Wiggett Bulwer. Nottingh. William Ellis. Oxf. Arthur Annesley. Rutl. William Lawrence. Shrop. John Topp. Som. Paris Taylor. Staff. John Hedgetts. Suff. George Golding. Southamp. Sir Edward Hule, Bart. Surry, John Hughes, Jun. Sussex, Samuel Leeyes, Warw.

Robert Child, Worcest. Edward Winwood, Wilt. Benjamin Adamson, Yorksh. Sir Thomas Wentworth, Bart.

SOUTH-WALES.

Brecon, Owen Evans, Carm. William Rees, Card. Thomas Evans. Glam. Richard Calvert Jones, Pemb. John Francis Myrick. Rad. Sir Hans Fowler, Bart.

NORTH-WALES.

Angl. Herbert Jones, Carn. John Griffith, Denb. Thomas Kyffin. Flint. John Edwards. Merion. John Pughe. Montg. John Ambler.

THURSDAY, 7.

Was held a court of common council, at Guildhall, when petitions to parliament were ordered for assistance to rebuild the goal for felons, &c. for finishing London Bridge, and the usual committees were appointed. A committee was also appointed to consider of Mr. Bonus's proposal for his discovery of his secret.

SATURDAY, 9.

Richard Peers, Esq; was chosen alderman of Queenhith Ward, in the room of the late Ald. Dickenson.

MONDAY, 11.

His Majesty gave the royal assent to the land tax, and such other bills as were ready.

A considerable body of Peruke-makers petitioned his majesty on their present hardship want of business, &c. and were answered with much complacency.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

Matthew James, John Ward, John Rouse and Edward Williams, were executed at Tyburn. Deale, Robinson and Sullivan were reprieved, (See p. 54.)

THURSDAY, 14.

The city petitions relative to London-bridge and Newgate, were presented by the Grosby.

About eleven o'clock, Mr. John William bookeller in Fleet-street, was brought, pursuant to his sentence, from the King's Bench prison, to stand in the pillory, in New-lace-yard, Westminster, for re-publishing the North Briton, in volumes. It is remarkable that the coach which carried him there was number 45. A few minutes after twelve, he mounted, amidst the repeated acclamations of upwards of ten thousand people who never ceased shouting till his hour of standing was expired. Opposite to the pillory were erected four ladders, with running from each other, on which was hung a jack boot, an axe, and a Scotch

The two latter, after remaining there some time, were burnt, and the boot be-
 ded. During his standing, also, a purple
 very richly ornamented with ribbons
 of orange colour, was produced by a gen-
 tleman noted for his patriotism who began
 collection, in favour of the culprit, by
 giving a guinea in himself, after which
 the purse being carried round, every body
 contributed according to his own fancy, to
 amount, in the whole, as supposed, of
 upwards of 200 guineas: one gentleman
 gave 50. Mr. Williams, at going into the
 room, and getting out, politely bowed to the
 spectators. He had a sprig of laurel in his
 hand all the time. (See p. 54.)

TUESDAY, 19

Came on to be tried a cause in the court
 Common pleas, Westminster-Hall, be-
 tween a private soldier, plaintiff, and his
 uncle (Keppel) defendant: The action was
 brought by the plaintiff for breaking him from
 a private man, contrary to the
 orders of a court martial; wherein the plain-
 tiff obtained a verdict of 70l. damages.

Informations have been lodged against ma-
 ny butchers for forestalling and regrating,
 and some have been convicted, fined and im-
 prisoned for those practices.

Several bakers have lately been convicted
 of short weights and other male-practices and
 punished accordingly.

A new discovery in the tanning business
 has been made by a poor tanner at Battle in
 Essex, for which the society of arts and
 manufactures will give him one hundred pounds.
 It is of oak saw-dust answering the
 purposes of tanning calves skins, in the
 place of oak-bark; which is not only of the
 greatest utility to the tanning branch in par-
 ticular, but will be the means of saving a
 great number of oak-trees, which were tre-
 mulously cut down very young, purely for the
 sake of their bark.—Several mills are alrea-
 dy erecting for the grinding oak-chips and
 all pieces of oak, for the purpose above-
 mentioned.

At a meeting of Mr. Kearsley's creditors,
 at the Sun Tavern in Ludgate-street; it was
 unanimously agreed to re-establish him in
 his former house where Ludgate stood. Up-
 on a close examination of his accounts it
 appeared to the entire satisfaction of every
 gentleman present, that there was a full suf-
 ficiency to pay all his debts, notwithstanding
 the expense of the commission of bankrupt-
 cy and the great loss sustained by the public
 of his effects. (See p. 4.)

A petition has been presented to the house
 of commons, from the lord mayor, &c. re-
 specting the present high price of corn.

The hatters, have petitioned his majesty
 in council, on account of the foreigners who
 engrossed the business, by which many
 of that trade are starving.

Her majesty is become patroness of the
 Magdalen charity; upon which a book of
 rules, &c. were presented to her by the vice-
 president, &c. &c. who had the honour of
 kissing her hand.

The right hon. the earl of Hillsborough
 touched with the very mean and deplorable
 condition in which he found the three Che-
 rokee Indians, now in London, immediately
 sent his tradesmen and genteelly equipped
 them in the English fashion at his lordship's
 own expence. They were yesterday introduc-
 ed, by Mr. Montague, the agent for Virgi-
 nia, to the lords of trade and Plantations,
 and, with their usual solemnity, had four talks.
 The right hon. Board dismissed them, well
 pleased, with assurances of representing to
 the king the subjects of their talk; and we
 hear his majesty has graciously ordered them
 a variety of presents, and that particular care
 be taken for their safe return to their own
 country.

A malting was consumed by fire, at Reck,
 in Cambridgeshire; damage 1000l.

Several barns, outhouses, &c. were con-
 sumed by fire, at Standingfield, near Bury,
 Suffolk, and six horses perished in the flames.

A house &c. were consumed by fire, near
 Northern Hay, Exeter.

Floods and rains have lately done immense
 damage in Ireland, destroying bridges, cattle,
 &c. &c.

The Palatines (see our last vol. p. 538.)
 are arrived at Charles-Town, South-Caroli-
 na; but several died in the voyage.

To Astruc.

S I R,

AFTER returning you our acknowledg-
 ments for your kind animadversions, we
 shall answer then in the order they lie in your
 letter.

1. We can perceive nothing dark or ob-
 scure in the paragraph you mention; nor do
 we see any affinity between it, and the ex-
 pression you have told us is like it. We
 could, therefore, see no necessity for an ex-
 planatory note.

2. What ever hands the Compendium of
 A. H. may have fallen into, it is confessed-
 ly the best hitherto published: If you exa-
 mine you will find the accounts not servilely
 copied from that book. We shall never how-
 ever think it *poor* to make use of any au-
 thor of established reputation.

3. It is notorious to all our readers that
 we seldom insert any thing that has appeared
 before, without acknowledging whence it
 was taken: It may, now and then, happen
 otherwise, through hurry or inattention. Few
 compilers are more upright than ourselves
 in this particular: Therefore we now ac-
 knowledge the essay on charity, in our Ap-
 pendix for 1764. was taken from the *Idler*.

4. Your opinion of the gentleman you
 mention

mention, is merely your own particular opinion: We could oppose to it that of some hundreds, men of learning and good sense. We have been greatly credited by his correspondence and think many of his pieces an honour to our collection.

5. Here again, you are opposed by the opinion of the many, who have preferred our magazine upon the very account which has caused displeasure to you. Unfortunately for us, the work you mention, is now brought to a conclusion. Had the judicious writer given his piece without references, it would have caused needless repetitions and swelled his excellent performance to an extravagant bulk.

6. We think the business mentioned under this article, with you, a very dull one, but we must please all orders of our readers; many of whom would think our omission of such things a great defect. If you look back you will see many instances of our own industry in this respect: But when a piece appears late in the month, rather than omit an account of it, we must recur to the public papers of necessity: When it falls out otherwise, you shall be gratified.

It remains now to declare that we shall always be glad of your correspondence, and oblige you in every thing that agrees with our own judgment, which must be allowed to be decisive, in matters relative to a work which we have so long, and with so much reputation, conducted.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

A Circumstance, taken notice of lately a good deal alarmed me, and has given me some uneasiness: It is observed, that the day on which Mr. Williams stood in the pillory was the *forty-fifth* day of the year: Now, Sir, you must know, that previous, to this, indeed for some months past, I have been thinking, that 45 was a very unlucky number, and solicitous to have as little connection with it as possible; but upon reading this circumstance, which I had not before attended to, and considering it thoroughly, I with great sagacity observed, that this could not be the contrivance of Mr. Williams's friends and certainly was not of his enemies, nor of chance. I am more and more confirmed in my opinion, that there is somewhat peculiarly unfortunate in *forty-five*, and that the wrath of heaven is in a most visible and remarkable manner levelled against that number and its friends.—It seems to move in the direction, the strongest of all, in an angle of 45.—Every one remembers the year 45 infamous for rebellion: Every one has read No 45, infamous as the vehicle of rebellion and tending to excite traitorous conspiracies, against government: Every one knows the end of that infamous paper, that it was burnt:

Every one knows the fate of the writer 45, that he is now an exile: Every one knows the unhappy consequences that attended the original printer of forty-five: the republisher of forty-five has lately been pilloried; Coach, No 45, carries a man to a pillory; and death, division, and contempt, has already overtaken most of the friends and supporters of the forty-five.—All these circumstances taken together, no reasonable man can doubt that 45 is no favourite of heaven; and every wise man may be justly anxious to have no communication with it.—In this view I have been considering what I have, and was, you may believe, extremely happy to find that I had not exactly 45 servants—I have not 45 tenants—none of them have just 45 acres—none of them pay 45 of rent—I have not 45 horses, nor 45 ships—I am not 45 years, and I hope shall never have 45 children.—In short, upon the strictest scrutiny, (as the importance of the search demanded) I ran no risque of having 45 of any thing, excepting 45 windows in my house—I could discover neither more nor less, and was just hesitating whether I should pull down my house or shut up a window, when the cook-maid informed me of a closet window I had overlooked, for which I gave the wench a guinea.—You will I dare say, congratulate me on the happy discovery, and, I doubt not, join with me in praying, from the fate of unfortunate 45 and its abettors, *Good Lord deliver us.*

Feb. 20.

Yours, &c.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

THE burning of the North Briton, and the suppression of other productions of the press, induce me to send the following history of the condemnation of books, which may not be unentertaining to the readers of your Magazine.

There are some books which have been and are esteemed as divine by some Christian societies, and condemned by others as heretical, and by them called prohibited books because forbidden by the superiors of the church.

The popes, in the Roman Catholic church have the power to condemn what books they judge contrary to the faith, and have established a congregation at Rome, whose business is to examine books, and to put such, as they think fit to prohibit the reading or selling of into the Index, which is the name by which the catalogue of prohibited books is called: Those books thus prohibited, this Index, are heretical or schismatical, tending to heresy or schism, &c. There is also this other difference, that some of the books are condemned purely and absolutely and others only till they are corrected.

Philip the second, king of Spain, was

who procured an Index to be published of books condemned by the inquisition of Spain. Pope Paul the fourth took the hint in 1559, and ordered the congregation of the Holy-office of Rome to print a second.—Pope Sixtus the fifth recommended the matter to the Council of Trent, who made another. After this there were several others (too tedious to mention) down so low as to 1667.

Most of the books contained in the Indexes have been burned by the common executioner, and stigmatized with a mark of infamy, to render them odious throughout all ages; a custom borrowed from the Romans, who used to have that punishment executed as a legal sentence. Sometimes the execution was left to the *triumviri*, appointed for that purpose; and sometimes it was left to the pretors and ædiles.

Rabienus, whom, for his satirical spirit, we call Rabienus, is said to have been the first who underwent the severity of it. His enemies procured a *Senatus Consultum*, where all his books published during several years, were ordered to be collected and burnt. The thing (says Seneca) then appearing so odd and strange to take revenge on learning. *Ras nova & infusa supplicium de summi.*

Cassius Servius, a friend to Rabienus, heard the sentence pronounced, cried aloud, that they must burn him too, since he had read all the book by heart." But Rabienus could not survive his books; for shutting himself up in the tomb of his ancestors, he pined away, and was buried alive,

Had Rabienus wrote in our days, in England, the burning his books would have heightened their merit; and his reputation, no doubt, made the fortune of some bookseller or other.

Whether the burning the North Briton, therefore, was done from the example of the Athenian, or Christian, or Roman custom, or from inquisition, I will not presume to say in these perilous times; but let the readers be their own judge for themselves.

Your's, &c.

W. J. of Lincoln's-Inn,

The last Day of Hilary Term, 1765.

Anecdote of Matthew Prior.

In the year 1712, Matthew Prior, who was then fellow of St. John's, and who long before had been employed by the queen as her plenipotentiary at the court of France, came to Cambridge, and next morning paid a visit to the master of his own college. The master (whether Dr. Gower, or Dr. Jenkins, is uncertain) loved Mr. Prior's company, had a great opinion of his abilities, and a respect for his character in the world; but then he had a much greater regard for himself. He knew his own dignity too well to suffer a fellow of his col-

lege to sit down in his presence. He kept his seat himself, and let the queen's ambassador stand. Piqued a little at that, Mat composed an extempore epigram on the reception he had met with. It was not reckoned in those days, that he had a very happy turn for an epigram. But the occasion was tempting and he struck it off as he was walking from St. John's college to the rose to dinner. It was addressed to the master, and was as follows:

I stood, Sir, patient at your feet,
Before your elbow-chair;
But make a bishop's throne your seat,
I'll kneel before you there.

One only thing can keep you down,
For your great soul too mean;
You'd not, to mount a bishop's throne,
Pay homage to the queen.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

VIENNA, Jan. 16. This morning the count de Minuzzi, general chamberlain of the elector of Bavaria, brought the news that the ceremony of marriage, by proxy, of the king of the Romans to the princess Josephina of Bavaria, (his electoral highness having on this represented his majesty) was performed at Munich, on Sunday the 13th of this month. Immediately after his arrival, he was conducted by the count de Koenigsfelt to an audience of the king of the Romans; where he made a solemn declaration of this news; at the same time delivering to his majesty the wedding ring. On his leaving this audience he was presented by the same ambassador to their imperial majesties.

We have just learned, that the king of the Romans, accompanied by the count Charles de Diedrichstein and two chamberlains, will set out on the 19th of this month for the frontiers of Upper Austria, to meet his spouse; and that on the 21st the emperor will repair to the house of the benedictine monks at Melch, where his majesty will receive that prince.

Vienna, Jan. 23. Yesterday the empress went from Schonbrun to Weidlingau, to receive the queen of the Romans, whom she embraced with the greatest tenderness. The Archduchesses Elizabeth and Amelia arrived there about four in the afternoon for the same purpose. At six the emperor, empress, king of the Romans, and Archduchesses, returned to Schonbrun, and were followed at half an hour after seven by the queen of the Romans, who was received with the greatest acclamations. She was conducted from her coach by the king, and their imperial majesties met her at the stair case. There was a great court, and the castle was grandly illuminated. The marriage

riage ceremony is to be performed at seven this evening, and her majesty will make her entry into Vienna on the 9th.

Berlin. The king has granted his letters patent for establishing a chamber of insurance in this city, for the benefit of his trading subjects. It is to subsist irrevocably for 30 years, from the 1st of June, 1785, during which time no other chamber of insurance is to be set on foot in any of his majesty's dominions. The capital of the above chamber is to be a million of crowns, divided into 10000 actions or shares, of 250 crowns each.

Stockholm, Jan. 8. The proposal made by the court of Versailles, has been accepted by the senate, in hopes that the diet will agree to it. That court, 'tis said, has proposed to pay the arrears of subsidies, which amount to twelve millions, in the space of eight years, on the footing of a million and a half per annum. Some members of the senate were nevertheless of opinion, that it would be better to listen to the propositions of the court of London; but their sentiment has not prevailed.

Copenhagen, Jan. 19. The intended nuptials of their royal highnesses the prince royal and the princess Caroline Matilda of England, were declared at court yesterday.

Turin, January 11. We hear it has been intimated to a celebrated foreigner, at present in this city, that it will not be taken amiss if he should decline appearing at court.

Bologna, Jan. 21. Mr. Wilkes arrived here from Modena the 18th, and will soon set out for Florence, where he proposes to stay some time. During his stay at Milan, he lodged in the palace of the prince Triulzy.

Rome, Jan. 19. The pope, as an acknowledgment of the immense services which the society of jesuits has done and still continues to do to the Romish church, has confirmed its institution by a decree, dated the 7th instant; and looks upon those countries from whence that order has been expelled, with detestation, for having aspersed the character of those holy fathers.

Genoa, Jan. 26. Late on the 10th inst. an express arrived from Bastia, with letters dated the 14th, which mention, that M. Marbeuf, arrived there on the 12th; and that, on the 14th and 15th, the French troops were to take possession of all the posts

belonging to the city, which had hitherto been covered by those of the republick.

On the 21st inst. three ships arrived here from Bastia, with about 600 men, part of the republick's troops of that garrison.

Paris, Jan. 25. The king has published a declaration, by which in consequence of the conduct of the canton of Schwitz, in Switzerland, for 18 months past, he breaks off all alliance with that canton, and declares, that he does not reckon the canton of Schwitz in the number of his dear, ancient, and faithful allies of the laudable Helvetic body, and orders all the Swiss troops and servants of that canton to leave his service, and depart the kingdom within a month.

Remainder of the MONTHLY CATALOGUE
for Jan. 1785.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDRESS to both parties, pr. 6d. Wilkie.
—— to the public, pr. 1s. Bladen.
Remarks on the Budget, pr. 6d. Wilkie.
Considerations on the high price of provisions, pr. 1s. Nicoll.

Essay on the Constitution, pr. 1s. 6d. Becker.
Oratio Harv. a Gul. Cadogan, M. D. pr. 1s. 6d. Whiston and White.

Mr. Hervey's eleven letters to Mr. Wesley, pr. 3s. Rivington.

Treatise on the use, &c. of the razor, pr. 6d.
Table of French verbs, pr. 2s. Becket.

PORTUGAL.

ORIENTAL apologues, pr. 2s. 6d. Walter.
Elegy on the earl of Bath, Nicoll.

—— death of Churchill, pr. 1s. Field.

—— The guardian outwitted, pr. 1s. Nicoll.

Churchill defended, pr. 2s. Flexney.

The wig, pr. 1s. 6d. Flexney. (See p. 4)

The favourite, pr. 1s. Henderson.

The constituents, pr. 1s. Flexney.

The platonic wife, pr. 1s. 6d. Johnston.

(See p. 5.)

The patriot muse, pr. 1s. 6d. Bird.

ENTERTAINING.

Tristram Shandy, vol. 7 and 8, pr. 1s. Becket.

History of M. de Pompadour, part 4, pr. 6d. Hooper.

Narrative of the discovery of the robbery of lord Harrington, pr. 6d. Nicoll. (See p. 4)

E R R A T U M.

In our Mag. for Dec. p. 619. col. 2. line 24 for *elasticity* r. *electricity*.

* * * Philosophaster's reply to the Rev. Mr. Wesley, with many other ingenious pieces received from our correspondents, in prose and verse, will be inserted in our next; also the usual Lists of Marriages and Births, Deaths, Promotions, &c. &c. &c. are now omitted for want of room. — Anti-pope's advice will be followed in due time. We think ourselves much obliged to him. — M. S.'s letter will have a proper regard to it. — N. T.'s verses were received before, and we are sorry they are so deficient in requisites of poetry, as to be improper for our use. — B. F.'s case is too indelicate to be inserted: We would advise him to be salivated forthwith: Delays may be dangerous.